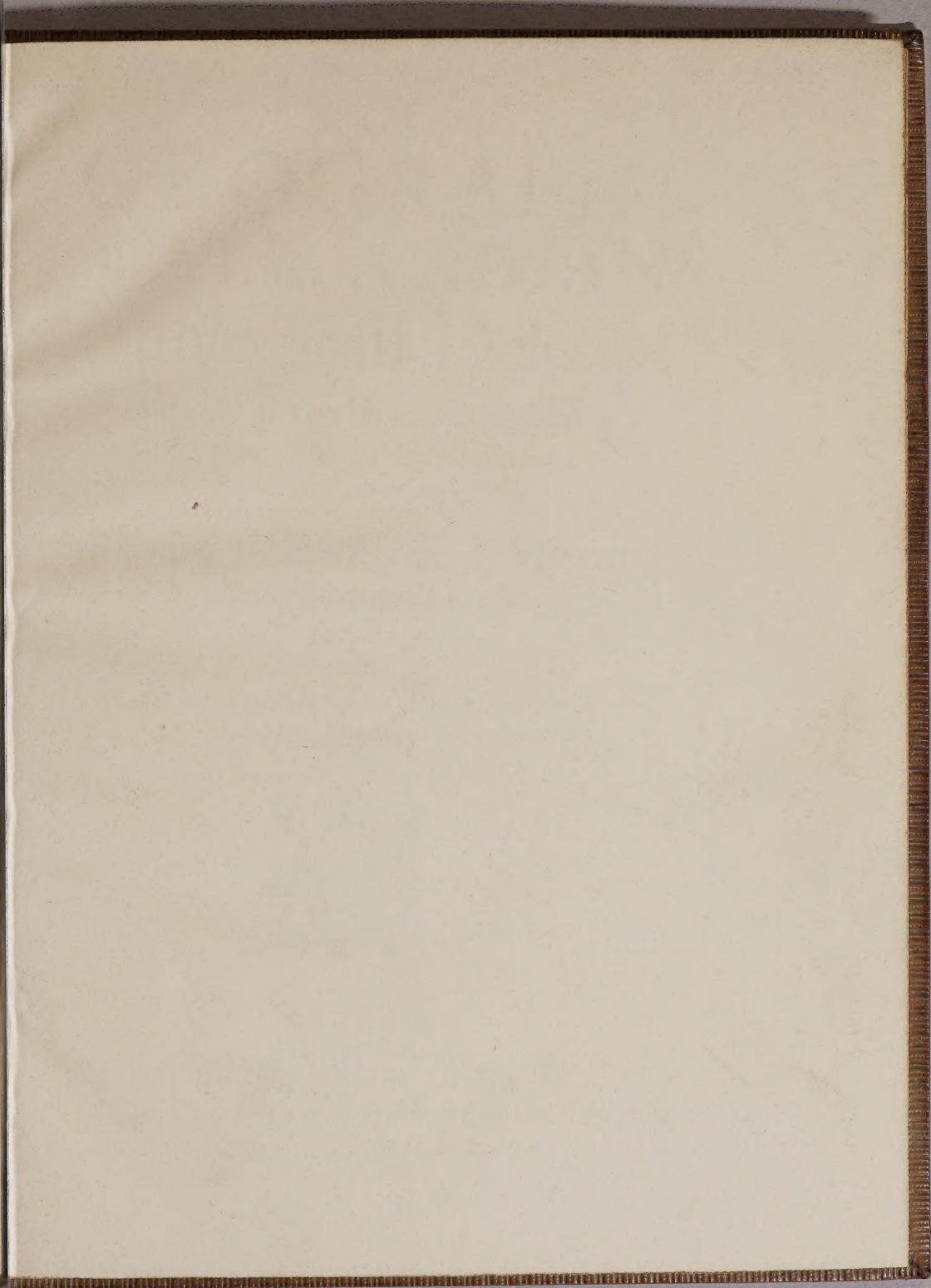






John Carter Brown.

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A
GEOGRAPHI-
CALL AND AN-
thologicall Descrip-
tion of all the Empires and King-
domes, both of Continent and
Ilands in this terrestriall Globe.

Relating their Scituations, Manners,
*Customes, Prouinces, and Go-
uernments.*

*Ars iam Naturam superat, nam pendere Terra,
Quam facis hac facis his pistor habere pedes.*



LONDON,

Printed by *Nicholas Okes*, for *Simon
Waterson*, dwelling at the signe of the Crowne
in *Pauls Church-yard*. 1634.

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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, AD-
mired of men, and myrrour of women, the Lady
ELIZABETH RUSSELL Dowager, my
worthy Lady and Mistresse.

Right Honorable, it may seeme strange to your
learned censure, to finde him the Author of a
Booke, which so lately was your vnworthy
Page: But the seedes then sowne were such,
and their manuring fithens of that quality, that
the ground had beene too barren, if no fruite had followed.
Little (God knowes) it is, and that very vnimely, vnable
to endure the least blast of our moderne Critickes ; were it
not fauourably sheltered by your Honourable Patronage ;
whose rare learning and vertues the World rather honou-
reth, then imitateth, my selfe am fitter to admire then ex-
presse. The very conceite whereof heartned me to circuit
the whole earth, in it to finde something to present your
Honour. (a) *Meere chafing made lunenall a Poet, and mee a*
Geographer : an ardent contention to acknowledge my du-
ty which sufficiently to performe, I esteeme my selfe too
vnworthy, and the whole world too little. The thing here-
in I aime at, is your benigne acceptance, in confidence
whereof I haue presumed so farre, which seconding in this
your manifold former fauours, my hopes are attained, and
my selfe bound,

(a) *Si natura
negat fa-
cit indigna-
tio versum.*
Sat. 1.

Your Honours in all seruice
and duty to be cōmanded.

Rob. Stafforde.

To the Reader.



Ourteous Reader (for so I suppose thee to bee, vntill I find thee contrary) thou art little beholding to mee for this Geographicall discourse, as contayning little in it worthy thy perusing, and that which it is, thou hast against my will. Hardly I thinke I shall satisfie thee, who neuer in this kinde could satisfie my selfe: yet thus farre importunity hath forced me, and whatsoever thou findest, is more then my selfe intended, or thou couldest of mee expect. A poore Suruey here thou hast, not of my travels, but reading: If sometime therefore erroneous, I patronize it not, but relate it. So farre thou mayest beleue me, that what my selfe beleue not, I inuented not, but tooke out of others. The Methode I had from my Tutor, and so farre forth the rest, that I account it but the gleanings of his plentifull Haruest. The rather to be allowed (as I take it) because it admitteth without maine the cancelling of a fiction, and the interserfing of any notable thing omitted. If thy profit by it counteruaile my paines, thou hast somewhat: if otherwise, the briefenesse of it cannot lose thee much time. They which haue no leasure to seeke farther, may take this for an insight: others may fetch a great deale more from them, of whom I had this, to whose riper iudgements I trust my youth may excuse me, when the worke cannot As for the Punies of mine owne ranke,

Marzial.

Carpere vel noli nostravelledetua:

Shall serue for a counterblast. And so I commend this *Description of the World*, to the World: and thy selfe and it to the Creator of both. Not determining to trouble thee any more for ought I know, and therefore rest,

Thine as thou vsest mee,

R. Staff.

To the Author.

VVhen *Cæſar* ſitting in Imperiall Robe,
 Was ſoueraigne Lord of th'earth cōmauding *Rome*,
 He ſent to meaſure this terreſtriall Globe,
 To ſee how much was left to ouercome.
 Belike his Kingdomes Vice-Royes wereto ſlacke,
 In due performance of this weighty taſke,
 Or he ſome good Geographers did lacke,
 That might in brieſe reſolue what he did aſke:
 Whilſt he intended al the world to gaine,
 He in the Senate-houſe was ſtabd to death.
 A little Vn̄c his aſhes did containe,
 Whoſe minde was not content with halfe the earth :
 Hadſt thou (deare friend) liu'd in this Monarkes dayes,
 And rendred vp this Booke vnto his hands,
 He would haue crown'd thee with tryumphant Bayes,
 Or made thee Ruler of ſome forraine lands:
 For this ſmall booke (yet great in worth) doth ſhow
 All that which mighty *Cæſar* crau'd to know.

In idem opus Carmen Encomiaſticon.

VT *Microcoſmus Homo eſt ſimulachrum Regis Olympi,*
Sic maiore minor pulchrior orbe foret.
Factus erat Magnus Mundi ratione Minoris,
Scire licet patulo quicquid in orbe latet.
O Tu qui externas ignarus tendis ad Oras,
Hunc diſcas librum mira legendo loqui.
Hic mores hominum graphice depingit, & Vrbes,
Et quicquid magnum ſub Ioue Cæſar habet.
Hic campos, fluuios, montes, Capitolia, turres,
Struſtaq; Mygdonio marmore tecta, legas.
Hic fractos Regum tumultos, ſtratoſque Coloſſos,
Ruptaq; Montiuage Tempſa ſacra a Dea.
Hic vbi Troia fuit, magna & Carthaginiſ arces,
Quaq; erat armipotens Roma vetuſta, ſciās,
Terra Arabum felix, vbi Phoenix naſcitur unus,
Plus felix, multos terra Britannā tulit,
Hac multos parit ingenio, Gentoque potentes,
Parua ſed eximijs Inſula culta viris.
Inter quos ſemper meus eſt memorandus amicus,
Quā dulce & nobis utile textit opus.

Tho. Rogers.

In insequens Geographium opus Decastichon;

Quid perigrinandi prodest tot adire labores,
Dum quod ubique petis possis habere domi?
Quæ mare, quæ tellus, quæ tanta pericula monstrant,
Hæc uno obitum parvula charta docet.
Non hic Scylla vorax, aut formidanda Charybdis:
Temperat has placidas mitior Auster aquas.
Hic tu enim ternas, spernas Polyphemum in antro.
Non aper hic feriat dente, vel ungue Leo.
Ergo quid ulterius satagis? Habet omnia habentem
Qui mundum: mundus quod tenet, ille tenet.

Io: Prideaux.

Flenit Alexander cum plures audijt orbes:
Tu potius plures non fore flere poses:
Ille dolens unum quod non superaverat, omnes
Armis desperat vincere posse suis.
Tam bene tu veterem cum iam descripseris orbem,
Nunc cupias alium posse videre novum.
Ne doleas: nam si non primus sufficit orbis
Quo tua se saturet Musa, secundus erit.
Interea Safforte tuum (quo pinxeris orbem)
Stabit fortè (vetus dum cadet orbis) opus.

Casparus Tomannus.

aquila.

Non capiunt muscas, nec sepe minutis, sapt.
Ingentes animi rebus adesse solent.
Audaces fortuna iuvat, timor arguit autem,
Degeneres animos: hoc tua capta sonant,
Cui genus antiquum iuvenis, quem terra nec unda,
Nec vasti spatium terruit oceani.
Quæ tu tam dextre pinxisti cuncta: referre
Et genus, & proavos ut videre tuos.
Ergo age, iam notus, si non tibi sufficit orbis,
Ignotos adeas impiger Antipodes.

Iohannes Glanville.



A Geographickall and Anthologicall Description of the whole World.

CHAP. I.

DE GEOGRAPHIA.



Geographie is an Imitation of the picture of the *Definiton.*
whole earth, with those things which are annexed therevnto. *Ptolm. Lib. I. Cap 1.*

Therefore it comprehendeth vnder it *Chorographie*, the description of a Region, *Hydrographie*, the description of waters, *Topographie*, the description of a place, and the like.

2 The Subject of *Geography*, is the Terrestriall Globe, composed of earth and water, so far forth as the parts of it haue a diuerse scituation, as well in respect of the heauens, as one towards another. *Maginus. pag. 3.* *Subiect.*

3 Concerning the Terrestriall Globe in respect of the Heauens, two things are dilligently to be obserued, *Longitude* and *Latitude* of places.

4 The *Longitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted betweene the first *Meridian*, which passeth through the *Canary Islands*, and the *Meridian* of the place, which *Longitude* is alwayes to be measured from West vnto East in the degrees of the *Aequator*. The reason is, because all *Meridians* cut the *Aequator*. *Longitude.*

5 The *Latitude* of a place, is a distance intercepted betweene the *Aequator*, and any place North or South from it, which to find out, turne the place in the Globe, vntill it come *Latitude.*
some

come directly vnder the brazen Meridian, how many degrees be betwixt the *Aequator* and the place, it shoves the *Latitude* directly.

Therefore the Longitude and Latitude being knowne of a place, it is easie to find it in any globe; and on the contrary, if you see the place first in the globe, by turning it vnder the brazen meridian, both the Longitude & Latitude is known.

6 Concerning the *Terrestrial Globe*, in regard of his parts one vnto the other, it is diuided into Sea and Land.

Sea.

7 The *Sea* or *Ocean*, is a huge water compassing about this whole *Vniuerse*, whose parts passing by many particular places, are called by sundry and particular names, as *Mare Britannicum*, a *Britania*, *Mare Mediterraneum*: quia *Mediū inter duas terras*, *Africa* & *Europa*. *Mare Atlanticum* of the great Mountaine *Atlas*.

8 In the *Sea*, are to be considered three things: Creekes, Straights, and Hauens.

Sinus:

9 A Creeke is a place where the *Sea* doth runne any where into the bosome of the earth: And such are *Sinus Arabicus*, or the redde *Sea*. *Sinus Persicus*, or *Mare Balserum*, *Sinus Adriaticus*, or the *Gulfe of Venice*.

Fretum.

10 *Fretum*, is a narrowe straight, or Arme of the *Sea*, passing betwixt two Lands, so called a *Fremitu*. Whereof the chiefe are *Fretum Gaditanum*, or the straights of *Gibraltar*, *Fretum Magellanicum*, or the straights of *Magellane*: *Fretum Naſonicum*, or the North Straights.

Portus.

11 A *Hauen* is a little Creeke or entrance into the maine *Ocean*, where shippes are alwayes rested and harbored.

Earth.

12 The *Earth*, as may be seene in all Geographical Maps and tables, is described and paynted forth with huge Mountaines, great woods, faire Rivers, and many famous Cities: the circuit of it, is 21600. miles, and (as some write,) if a footman had a pathway round about the *World*, he might goe it in 900. dayes. *Magians*.

13 In the *Earth* are to bee considered and obserued, two things, the *Ilands* and the *Continent*.

14 An

14 An *Iland*, (*quasi eye of Land*,) is compassed round about with the Sea, as *Britania*, *Hybernia*, *Sardinia*, &c. Of the Latins it is called *Insula*, *quasi in Salo*.

15 A *Continent* is a great quantity of land not diuided by waters, where many Kingdomes and Empires are lincked and ioyned together. As *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, &c.

16 In both *Ilands* and *Continent*, three things are to be noted: *Isthmus*, *Peninsula*, and *Promontorium*.

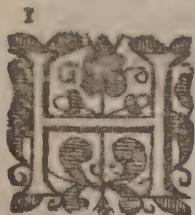
17 An *Isthmus* or *Chersonesus* is a narrow or straight land between two Seas. Of which the most famous are *Isthmus Corinthiacus*, and *Isthmus Cymbricus*, both in *Europe*.

18 *Peninsula* (*quasi pene Insula*) is a part of the continent, euery where enuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it bee where it is tyed vnto the firme land with a little *Isthmus*. The most farre fam'd of which are, whole *Africa*, *Scandia*, *Taurica Chersonesus*, *Peloponesus*, or *Morea*, and *Peruana* in *America*.

19 A *Promontory* is a high Mountaine, which bendeth it selfe into the Sea, the extreame or end of which, is called a *Cape*. Of which, the most vnkowne are the *Cape of good Hope*, in *Africa*: the *Cape of Saint Vincent*, in *Portugall*: the *Cape Comart* in *Asia*: and the *Cape de la Victoria*, in *America*.

CHAP. 2.

Of the vnkowne parts of the Earth.



Therto haue I set downe the generall affecti-
ons of the Terrestriall Globe. Now there-
fore will I descend vnto particulars, and
onely, and particularly speake of the earth,
because *Hydrography* doth rather belong
vnto the art of *Nauigation*.

3 The parts of the Earth are either vnkowne, or knowne.

3 The vnkowne parts which lie in obscurity, are either

B

in

in the *North* vnder the *Articke Pole*, or in the *South* vnder the *Antarticke Pole*.

4 The vnknowne Land which lyeth vnder the *Articke Pole*, is separated euery where (as it is thought) from the other parts of the World, with the *North Sea*, which breaking in by 19. Inlets, and 4. Straights, is supped vp, and ingulft into the bowells of the Earth, vnder the blacke *Rocke*, which lyeth directly vnder the *Pole*, being in compass 33. Leucars.

Iames Cnoyen in the booke of his trauels, maketh mention of a certaine Priest of *Noruegia*, which had by tradition from a Friar of *Oxford*, that by the helpe of his magicke, and taking the fittest opportunity of time, he vndertooke to trauell into those parts, and was directly vnder the *Pole*, where he descryed all these things. *Mercator*.

5 Not farre distant from the blacke *Rocke* are scituated foure Ilands of reasonable bignesse, the Sea running betweene euery one of them, and making them equall in quantity one vnto the other. In one of which Ilands being opposite vnto *Biarmia*, are found Pigmies or little men, not above 4. foote in height. *Magin*.

6 The vnknowne Land which lyeth vnder the *Antarticke Pole*, is thought to be greater then all the earth besides.

7 In it are descried some few Prouinces, as *Noua Guynæa*, *Terra del Fuego*, *Psittacorum Regio*, *Lucach Beach*, and *Maletur*. All which together, are called *Magelane*.

Of these Countries nothing can be certainly spoken, onely that in the Land *del Fuego* there is much smoke, in *Psittacorum regione* there are great Parreits, in *Beach*, Gold: in *Maletur* Spices.

8 The Inhabitants of these Regions which haue beene seene (being very few) goe naked, and are most barbarous people. *Mercator*.

CHAP. 3.

Of the knowne parts of the Earth.



He vnkowne parts of the World haue beene obscurely spoken of. Now followeth the description of the knowne parts, which are foure in number, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

I

OF EVROPE.

Evrope (called by *Plinie* the fairest of all other Nations) is on the South, separated (from *Africa*) with the *Bounds*. Straights of *Gibraltar*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West (from *America*) with the rowling waues of the *Atlanticke Ocean*, and on the East (from *Asia*) with the *Egean Sea*, *Hellepont*, *Propontus*, *Thracius*, *Bospherus Cimmerius*, *Mæotis Palus*, *Tanais flunium*, and so drawing vp a line vnto the Riuer *Duina*, which runneth along vnto the Port of *Saint Nicholas*, disburdning it selfe into *Sinus Granicus*, or the *North Sea*.

2 The forme of *Europe* is like vnto a Dragon, the head being *Spaine*, and the wings *Denmarke* and *Italy*.

Similitude.

3 In Longitude it is 3800. miles, reaching from the Cape of *Saint Vincent* in *Portugal*, vnto *Constantinople* in *Thracia*. *Magin. Ortel.*

Longitude.

4 In Latitude it containeth 1200. miles stretching it selfe from the *Archipelago* or *Egean Sea*, vnto *Mare Congelatum*, or the *Frozen Ocean*.

Latitude.

5 The people or inhabitants of it, doth faire surpass the residue of the other parts, in Religion, Learning, Arts, valor and ciuility. And are all Christians, vnlesse it bee towards the Northerne part of *Scandia*, or those which are vnder the Tyrannicall gouernment of the Turke. *Magin.*

Inhabitants.

6 In *Europe* are to be considered two things: First, the Kingdomes and Empires which are containe within the

Division.

Continent, and then the Islands.

7 First therefore of the Continent, in which are contained 16 Kingdomes, *Spaine, France, Germany, Belgia, Dania, Italy, Ithya, Hungary, Polonia, Prussia, the Turkish Empire in Europe, Transilvania, Lithuania, Linonia, Scandia, Moscovia, or Russia.*

1

OF SPAIN.

Bounds.

Spaine is in euery place enuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the North-east part, where it is ioyned vnto *France*, distinguished onely by the high *Pyrenean mountains*. It containes in circuit 1890 miles.

Quality.

2 This Land is very fertill, enricht with all kinds of Wine, Sugar, all sorts of fruites, graines, oyles mettals, especially of Gold and Siluer.

Inhabitants.

3 The inhabitants thereof are very ceremonious, superstitious, proud, hypocrites, laborious, addicted more then any other Nation vnto Melancholy, and descended of the *Goths, Saracens, and Iewes.*

Prouinces.

4 This Kingdome is diuided into many Prouinces, whereof the chiefe are first, *Portugal*, famous for Navigation, in which the chiefe City is *Lisbone*: the second is *Granado*, or *Andalucia*, in which are the best Horses: the chiefe City in it is *Siuill*, from whence come our excellent *Siuill Oranges*: in this Prouinces is also *Cadiz* or *Cales*, that was once surprised by *Englishmen*: the third Prouince is *Castille*, in which is that great City *Tolledo*, the Byshopricke whereof commeth neare in reuenues vnto the Popadome: the fourth is *Nauarre*, in which stands the City *Bilbao*, from whence we haue so many excellent trade blades: the fife and last is *Galicia*, in which standeth *S. Iago*: where *Saint Iames* is much reuerenced. Ortel.

Rivers.

5 chiefe Rivers of these Prouinces are foure, *Tagus* in which is found much golden Sande: *Guadiana* or *Ana*, which runneth into a Cauerne or hole of the earth for a great space, and riseth vp againe. *Guadalquinte*, vpon whose bankes

bankes stand *Suill*. And the last is *Dueraw. Merula*.

6 In times past this was diuided into 12. Kingdomes, but *Gouernments* now it is onely one entire Gouernment, subiecte vnto one King: who is called, *King of Spaine*.

OF FRANCE.

France is limited on the West, with *Mare Aquitanicum*, *Bounds*, and the *Pyrinean Mountaines*: on the North, with the *English Sea*: on the South, with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the East with *Germany*: and on the South-east, with the *Alpes*. *Magin*.

2 This Countrey is extraordinary fruitfull, abounding *Quality*, almost in euery thing, especially in *Corn*, *Wine*, and *Salt*, which causeth that common saying, that *France* hath three Load-stones to draw riches from forraine Nations, *Corn* carried into *Spaine*, *Wines* transported into *England* and *Flanders*, and *Salt*, wherewith the whole Kingdom and bordering Nations are plentifully stored.

3 The Inhabitants of this Land are in the first onser of a *Inhabitants*, ny thing very vehement, but at the length as slow and dull. In their words onely verball, in their deeds cautelous: from whence it is sayd, that *the Frenchman sings not as hee prickes, pronounceth not as hee writes, speakes not as hee thinks*.

4 The Prouinces of this Region are many, among *Prouinces*, which, three of them haue free Princes. The first is *Lorraine*, in which the chiefe City is *Nancie*: the second is *Burgundy*, whose *Metropolitane* and chiefe City is *Bisancion*, *Bisancion*, lying vpon the River *Donx*: the third is *Subaudia*, or *Sauoy*, whose chiefe City is *Geneua*, scituated vpon a faire and pleasant Lake, and in which they haue a Law, that if any offender flie for refuge thither, the Law doth as well take hold on him there, as in the place where he committed the crime.

The other Prouinces are many, among which the chiefe are eight. First, the Prouince of *Normandy*, whose *Metra-*

A Geographical description

politane City is *Roan*, famous for trafficke, in many forraine Countries: the second is *Britanie*, whose chiefe City is *Brest*: the third is *Burges* or *Berie*, whose chiefe City is called *Burges*, which (as *Iohn Calmenus* affirms) hath an Vniuersity in it, worthy to be intituled: *The Honour of all Learning, and store house of learned men*. The fourth is *Aquitanie*, in which stands *Tolouse*, that beautifull, best peopled, and most ancient City of *France*, next vnto *Paris*: the fift is *Picardie*, in which is the chiefe City is *Amiens*: the sixt is *Poitou*, in which is the City *Poitiers*: the seuenth is *Langudocke*: and the eight is *Anien*: Many others there are, which to rehearse, would bee too tedious, and therefore I omit them.

Riuers.

6 The *Riuers* of note in these Prouinces, are foure. The first is *Sequana* or *Seine*, which runneth through the fairest and Metropolitane City of *France*, called *Paris*, or *Lutetia*, (*quasi in luto sita.*) The second is *Loyre*, vpon whose shores stand *Angiers* and *Orleance*, two famous Cities. The 3. is *Rhodanus* or *Rhofne*: the 4. and last of any note is *Garonne*.

Wonders.

7 Two things are reported of this Countrey, very strange. The one is, that the King cureth a certaine wenne, which riseth in a mans necke, with the touch of his hand, saying these words: *Saper te Deus, tangit te Rex*. The other is, that there is a certaine oyle in the Church of *Rheims*, which as they report, was sent from Heauen: and the Kings being annointed with it euery Coronation day, it doth neuer decrease. *Hondius in Tabulis.*

Gouernment

8 This Kingdome is gouerned by a Monarchicall gouernment, subiected vnto one sole King, who is called the King of *France*, and his eldest sonne is tituled the *Dolphin of France*. From this Countrey is excluded by the *Salicke law*, any woman that shee cannot reigne and be Queene.

OF GERMANY.

Bounds.

Germany is distinguished on the West from *France*, by part of the *Riuer Rhine*, and a line which is drawne vp directly

directly from *Strasburge* vnto *Cales* : on the South, from *Italy*, with the *Alpes* : on the South-east, with *Istria*, and *Illyrica* : and on the East with *Hungary*, *Polonia*, and the *Riuer Vistula*. *Magin*.

2 This Countrey is inrich with all sorts of *Mines*, as *Quality* well of *Salt*, as of *Mettals*. It hath also great abundance of *Corne*, *Wine*, *Saffron*, *Fruits*, *hot bathes*, and *sweet fountains*.

3 The Inhabitants of this Empire are generally very tall, goodly, warlike, and faithfull men, little addicted vnto venery, but much affecting drunkennes, that well spring of Impiety, from whence bubbleth out this saying of them, that *Germanus* potat quantum potest : & *Germanorum* viuere, est bibere. They are also for their inuentions in Arts Mechanicall most excellent, and far surpassing any other Nation : for from them came the inuention of *Gunnes*, inuented of one *Bertholdus Swart*, in the yeare 1378. by them was also inuented *Printing*, in the yeare of our Lord, 1440. by one *Iohn Gusemberge*, but (as *Ramus* affirmes) by one *Iohn Fust*, who printed *Tullies Offices*, which was the first booke that euer was printed. *Inhabitants* *Inuentions*

4 In the middle of *Germany* is scituated *Bohemia*, a very *Bohemias* pleasant Kingdome, compassed about with a wood called *Sylua Hyrcinia* : the chiefe City is *Prage*, in which the *Emperour* doth keepe his Court. *King of B*

5 There are also in this great and large Dominion many *Prouinces*, among which, the especiall, first *Saxony*, whose Metropolitane City is *Witteberge*, lying vpon the *Riuer Albis* : the second is *Brandenbourge* : in which stands *Frankford*, scituated vpon the *Riuer Odera* : in which there is an Vniuersity, erected by *Marques Ioachim*, in the yeare, 1506. The third is *Pomeriana*, the chiefe City of which is *Stetin*. The fourth is *Bauaria*, whose best City is *Munshen*. The fift is *Slesia*, in which is scituated the City *Breskel*. The sixt is *Franconia*, whose most noted City is *Frankford*, founded vpon the *Riuer Manum*, in which place is alwayes the *Election of the Emperour*, and the famous *Martes* for bookes,

bookes. The seventh is *Austria*, the Metropolitane of which, is that famous *Vienna*, seated vpon the Riuer *Danubius*, esteemed to bee one of the fairest Cities in *Germany*. The eight and last, worthy to bee preferred before all the rest, is *Switzerland* or *Helvetia*, which is diuided into 13. Cantons or chiefe Cities with their Appendices, the gouernment of them being onely popular: for although the members seeme to be separated, yet liue they as one body, firmly knit and vnited, euery one hauing his particular Magistrate and Councill.

Riuers. 6 The most famous Riuers of these Prouinces are sixe. First is the great *Danubius*, which doth receiue into it 60. Nauigable Riuers, before it is disburdened into *Pontus Euxinus*: the second is *Rhene*, from whence commeth the best Rhenish wine, and vpon whose banke is scituated the City *Straßburge* or *Argentine*, in which there is a Tower of 578. Geometrickall paces high, counted the eight Miracle of the World: the third is *Amasus*: the fourth is *Maen*: the fift is *Odera*: and the sixt is *Albis*:

7 The Emperours doe not succeed, but are alwaies chosen by these 6. Electors: the Arch-bishops of *Ments*, *Triers* and *Cole*: the Count Palatine of *Rhene*: the Duke of *Saxony*, and the Marquess of *Brandeburge*. If these cannot agree, then doth the King of *Bohemia* decide the controuersie.

Gouernment 8 Concerning the Gouernment of this Empire, it hath many free Princes, which is the reason that the Empour by some is called a King of Kings.

OF BELGIA.

Bounds. **B**elgia, (or the Low Countries, (is limited on the East, with *Germany*: on the South, with *France*: on the West, with the mayne Ocean: and on the North, with *Denmarke* and part of the great Sea: It containeth in circuit 1000. Italian miles.

Quality. 2 This Countrey doth most excell in all manner of Linnen,

Linnen, and fide Stoffes :and about *Prisea, Gelderland*, and *Quality*: *Holland*, they haue Oxen of such an incredible bignesse, which if they were ballanced, would weigh about 2000. pounds, for there was scene in *Antwerpe* a Bull, whose body did excede. 3200. weight. *Magin. Ortel.* In this Countrey there is also a great abundance of *Butter, Cheese, Herring*, and *Salmon*, and especially in *Holland*.

3 The Inhabitants are very goodly and proper men, haue *Inhabitants*.
uing generally well proportioned legs. They are great drinkers, not proud nor enuious, but vnmindfull both of benefits done vnto them, and of iniuries offered. They are excellent Musicians, and in Mechanicall arts most expert.

4 The Prouinces of *Belgia* are 17. in which are contained *Prouinces*:
4. *Dukedomes*, 7. *Earldomes*, 5. *Barondries*, & 1. *Marqueship*.

5 The 4. *Dukedomes* are first, *Brabant*, in which the
chiefe City is *Antwerp*, fortified with 10. royall Bulwarks, *1 Brabant*:
and hauing within it a Towne-house, whose circuite is 4812
paces. There is also in this Prouince an Vniuersity called *Lo-
uaine. Ortel.*

6 The second *Dukedome* is *Liege* or *Lwicke*, called by
some the Paradise of Priests: the chiefe City is *Liege*, from *2 Liege*:
whence the *Dukedome* taketh his name.

7 The third is *Lutzenburge*, in which is the great For- *3 Lutzen-*
rest of *Ardenne*, which was in the time of *Cesar* 500. miles *burge*.
in length, at this day only 90. the chiefe city is *Lutzenburg*.

8 The 4. and last *Dukedome* is *Gelderland*, noted chiefe- *4 Gelderland*:
ly for the excellent pasture grounds which are in it, the
chiefe City is *Nimwegen. Ortel.*

9 The 7. *Earldomes* or *Counties* are first *Flanders*, in
which the chiefe City is *Gaunt*, there are also many strong *1 Flanders*:
Port-towns in it, as *Newport, Duerk, Ostend* and *Slewis. Ortel.*

10 The second is *Artois*, the chiefe City of which is *Ar-* *2 Artois*:
rac, from whence commeth the best cloth of *Arras*.

11 The third is *Hainolt*, whose fairest City is *Mons*, in *3 Hainolt*:
which there is a Capitoll of Religious women, that was e-
rected by *Vadrada*, Dutchesse of *Lorraine*.

4. *Holland.* 12 The 4. is *Holland*, very poore of it selfe, vnlesse it be in pasture grounds, in which they nourish so many Cattrell that it doth excell other parts in Butter and Cheese. They are also so strong at Sea, that they are able to make 800. great ships, and twice so many smal. The chiefe City is *Amsterdam*, so famous for Trafficke, that there may be seene in her Port sometimes, 500. great ships at once, *Ortel.*
5. *Zealand.* 13 The fift is *Zealand* (*quasi Sea and Land*) in which Countrey or County there is found no fresh water. In it is also very little wood. The chiefe City is *Middleborough*, in the Iland of *Walcheren*.
6. *Zutphen.* 14 The sixt is *Zutphen*, of which very little or nothing can be spoken.
7. *Namur.* 15 The 7. and last Countrey is *Namur*, very plentifull of Woods and Deere, the chiefe City is *Namur*.
- Vltreſt.* 16 The 5. Barondries or Lordships are first, *Frieſland*, the noted Cities whereof are *Leuorden* and *Embden*.
17 The second is *Vltreſt*, whose chifest City is *Verecke*.
18 The third is *Mechlin*: the fourth is *Oueriſſel*: the fift and last Lordship is *Groining*.
19 The 17 Prouince is, the *Marquise* of the holy Empire, in which nothing is famous.
- Riuers.* 20 The most noted Riuers of these Prouinces are three, the first of which is *Rhene*, mentioned before in *Germany*: the next is *Scheld*, which washeth the bankes of *Antwerpe*: the last is *Meuse*, vpon whose shore is situated *Luicke*.
- Gouernment* 21 This Countrey (famous for Warres) is in part gouerned by many, whom they call, *States of the lowe Countries*. But the *Arch duke* of *Austria* wageth Warre continually with them, to bring it vnder his Dominion, claiming and laying Title vnto it.

I OF DENMARKE.

- Limits.* D *Enmarke* is enuironed round with the maine Ocean, vnlesse it be on the South, where it is ioyned vnto *Germany*.
- Quality.* 2 This Kingdome doth abound in goodly Horses, and in

in such store of Cattell, that there are yeerely carried into *Germany* 50000. Oxen. There is also such infinite abundance of Herring, (neare vnto the Ile *Scania*) that the ships are scarce able by maine strength of Oares to rowe out of the Harbour, the fish lying so thicke, that their quantity is supposed to surpass the water it selfe. *Ortel.*

3 The Inhabitants of this Countrey are very valiant both *Inhabitants* at Land and Sea, in their Religion they are all *Lutherans*.

4 The Prouinces of this Kingdome are almost all *Ilands, Prouinces*, among which the chiefe are first, *Sealand*, in which is *Copenhagen*, the chiefe seare of the King, and an Vniuersity, in it is also *Roschilt*, where the Kings are still intoombed. The second is *Loilant*, in which there growe so many Hazell-nuts, that ships are loaded there with them. The third is *Fimera*, in which *Ticho Brahe* built a Castle by Art, to the wonder of euery body that hath euer scene it. In the Continent are contained two other Prouinces, *Iugland* and *Holsten*, in which is *Meldrope*, the inhabitants of which are so rich, that they couer their houses with Copper. *Mazin.*

5 In this Country is also a straight Sea, passing betweene *Sound*. some of the Ilands, called *the Sound*: which by reason of the Imposts and Customes of the ships which passe that way, yeeldeth great gaine and profit vnto the King.

6 The Gouernment of this Kingdome is vnder one sole *Gouernment* Prince, who is called the King of *Denmarke*.

I OF ITALY.

I *Taly* (called by *Merula* a Terrestriall Paradise: The Phoenix of this masse round, the earths rich Ornament, the *Bounds*. Garden of the Muses) is garded on the East, with the *Adriaticke* Sea: on the South, with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the West, with the *Terrhene* or *Ocean*: and on the North with the *Alpes*, which separateth it from *Germany*, it is like vnto a mans legge, reaching in length from *Augusta Pretoria*, vnto *Otranto*, which is 1010. miles, and is in breadth in the broadest place, 410. miles.

2 To set downe the fruitfulnessse of this Region, it may *Qualify*.

be as well declared in a line as in a leafe, for there is of all things such plenty, as there is not of any thing any scarcity.

Inhabitants

3. The people of this Nation are very graue, frugall, witty, excellling both in vertue and vices, which are in lust, monstrous: in hate, implacable: and in their conuersation most deceitefull: which had rather bestow any thing vpon others, then vpon themselues: do more oftener blasphemme then sweare. And will rather kill a man, then giue him a disgracefull tearme or word.

Prouinces.

4. This kingdome is deuided into many Prouinces, whereof the cheife and most famous are five.

Naples.

5. The first is the Kingdome of *Naples*, which is greater then any of the rest, full of Nobillity, and abounding with all things necessary for mans vse. The cheife Citty is *Naples*, lying vpon the *Terrhenean* Sea.

Roma.

6. The second is the *Romane Teritorie*, a Prouince richly furnished with all prouisions, In which is scituated the Citty of *Rome*, once called the Empresse of the world, as well for the beauty and Magnificence of the City, as for the Learning and fortitude of the Citizens: but now it is much ruinated: true Religion and vertue cleane decayed. The Gouvernour of it being the Pope, that proud prelate, persecutor of all true piety, and zealous professors.

Lumbardy.

7. The third Prouince is *Lumbardie*, comprehending vnder it is the Dukedome of *Millaine*, which doth excell for beauty all the rest, hauing in it many faire Riuers and pleasant Lakes: the cheife City of which is *Millaine*, whose buildings are to be admired for their extraordinary sumptuousnes. In this Prouince is also the great Lake *de como*, which is 60 miles in length, and vpon whose bankes stands the City *Como*, in fashion like vnto a Crab, whose two feete couer the water. In this City the two *Plinies* had their beginning, whose Fame by reason of their great learning, shall neuer haue ending. *Orieliu.*

Tuscany.

8. The fourth Prouince is *Tuscanie*, little inferior vnto the rest in any thing, the cheife City of which is *Florence*, whose inhabitants

inhabitants (since the time of *Macheuil*, which was their Recorder,) are most politicke and subtrill, amounting vnto the number of 80. thousand persons.

9 The fift and last is the *Signory of Venice*, a free State, add the most famous of any in Christendome, gouerned by *Venice*. a Prince of great Maiefty: yet both he and his Authority subiected vnto the Lawes.

This City with the *Appendices* vnto it, is the richest and best prouided with munition, of any City in *Italy*, as is con- fect in this particular censure of each Prouince, before spo- ken: that *Naples* excells for Nobility: *Rome* for Clergy: *Mil- laine* for beauty, *Florence* for polley: but *Venice* for riches.

10 There is another Prouince (somewhat famous) cal- led *Verona*, in which is the Mountaine *Baldo*, where all pro- fessors of Physicke doe resort, to gather diuers sorts of pre- cious Hearbes. And in which there is a City called *Negari- no*, wherein is a stone in forme like vnto a womans dugge, which doth continually distill a water, whose vertuous o- peration causeth a womans Milke to returne into her breasts when she hath lost it.

11 The chiefe Riuer of these Prouinces, are first *Padus*, neare vnto which stands *Patanine* that noble Vniuersity: the *Rivers*: next is *Athesis*, adioyning vnto which is *Trent*, where a Councell was held vnder *Paul* the third, in the yeare 1546. the next is *Tiber*, that runneth through the City of *Rome*, which when it ouerfloweth the banks, doth betoken some il fortune which shall befall the City: the last is the River *Poe*, neare vnto which stands *Cremona*, a City of great note.

12 In this *Italy*, which was in times past one intire Go. *Gouernment* uernment, are now many absolute States, and Princedomes, by the great policy of the Pope, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, by weakening the Empire.

OF ILLIRIA.

Illiria is limited on the West, with the *Adriaticke* Sea: on the North with the riuer *Sauus*: & on the East, with the *Limits*: riuer *Drinus*. No certaine limits can be giuen of this Coun-

they: For all Geographers that write, doe disagree about it.

Inhabitāts. 2 The people of this Land as (*Lin.* affirms) are very proud and outragious.

Prouinces. 3 The chiefe Prouinces are three, whereof the first is *Zara* or *Sebenine*, whose chiefest City is *Zara*, where (as *Cornelius Sheppers* doth report) is a Church called *S. Iohn de Maluatia*, which was built by a company of Mariners that were in a dangerous tempest, and made a vowe that if they escaped, they would build a Church vnto the honour of *S. Iohn de Maluatia*, whose mortar should be tempered with *Malmesie*.

4 The next Prouince is *Dalmatia*, in which the chiefe City is *Ragnsus* or *Epidaura*, where *S. Ierosme* was borne.

Gouernment 5 The third and last is *Histria*, which is vnder the *Venetiāns*. Many other Prouinces there are, whereof some are subiect vnto the *Turk*, others vnder the Dominion of *Hungary*.

OF HUNGARY.

Limits. **H**ungary is bounded vpon the South, with the River *Sauus*: on the East with the River *Tibiscus*: on the North, with *Polonia* and *Russia*: and on the West with *Austria*.

Quality. 2 This Country doth exceede any other for plenty of Corne, which thrice in a yeare is there reapt, the ground being so fertill that it doth almost grow without tilling. There are also such infinite store of Oxen, that there doth yearely passe through *Vienna* into other Countries, 80000. besides there are such a great number of Deere, Pheasant, and Partridge, that it is lawfull for any man to haue and hunt at his pleasure. There is great plenty of Gold, and Wines, which will suddenly make a man drunke by reason of the Sulphery waters, neare vnto which the Grape is gathered.

Inhabitāts 3 The people and inhabitants of this Nation, are generally very strong, warlike, valinde, and of rude behaviour, giuen little vnto the knowledge of Mechanicke Arts. They haue an order in their Countrey, that no man may weare a Feather, vnlesse he hath killed a *Turke*: and they neuer reuenge particular iniuries one against the other any more, then

then with words, vnlesse the disgracefull tearme of cowardise be objected vnto them: whereof the charged is neuer freed, vtill hee hath proued himselfe in singular combate with a *Turke*. The *Sonnes* inherite equally after their Fathers death. In marrying their Daughters, they giue them onely a new garment, and nothing else.

4 The chiefe City of this Kingdome is *Buda*, possessed City. now by the *Turke*, neare vnto which is the field *Zebuliensis*, wherein is a Riuer that conuerts wood into a stone, and the water it selfe being taken out turneth into a stone.

5 The Prouinces which are most mentioned in this Realme, are onely two: the one is the County of the *Zolienfe*, wherein there is a certaine gaping of the Earth, the sucking vapours of which, doth kill all the birds that flye ouer it. The other is the Iland *Komora* (in *Danubius*) the land of which is so fertill, that the grasse of it doth exceede in length the height of a man. *Magin*.

6 The chiefe Rivers are *Danubius*, *Tibiscus*, *Drauus*, and *Riuers*. *Sauus*, all which haue great plenty of fish, especially of *Salmon* and *Sturgeon*.

7 This Kingdome of *Hungary* was once gouerned by Spirituall men, but now it is vnder the Emperour of *Ger*. many, and the *Turke*, who haue it betwixt them. *Government*

I OF POLONIA.

Polonia is limited on the West with *Germany*: on the East with the Riuer *Boristines*, or *Neiper*: on the North with *Mare Balticum*, and part of *Moscouia*: and on the South with *Hungary*. *Limits.*

2 This Kingdome chiefly abound in Honey, Waxe, Fish, Mines of Copper, Iron, Brimstone, and in such great store of Horse, that it is thought the *Polanders* are able vpon any necessity to raise 100. thousand. In this Country there is no Wine: but in steede thereof, they haue an excellent kinde of *Methegline*. *Quality.*

3 The Inhabitants are generally braue Souldiers, excellently *Inhabitants.*

lently well furnished with weapons, and most impatient, if iniuries be offered them: they are very proud, thinking exceeding well of their owne worth, making great account of any one that will flatter them, louing braue attire and delicious meates.

Religion:

4 In this Kingdome are tollerated all sorts of Religions: and Colledges of all sects and factions: which causeth this saying, that if any one hath lost his Religion, let him goe into *Poland*, and hee shall finde it.

City.

5 The Kings seate and Metropolitane City is *Cracovia*, in which is an Vniuersity, seated vpon the banke of the River *Vistula*.

Prouinces:

6 The most noted Prouinces, are first *Podolia*: the land of which is so fertill, that of one Sowing, they haue three Haruests, and in their Meadowes the grasse doth growe so much in three dayes, that if an Oxe goe in it, his Hornes cannot be seene.

7 The next is *Sammegitia*, in which the people liue in cottages with their cattell and labouring Beasts, some of them sacrificing vnto a certaine Diuell, called by them *Sietennicke*.

8 The next is *Nigra Russia*, in which there is great plenty of Waxe and Honey.

9 The last is *Massouia*, in which the chiefe City is *Masouia*, wherein is made the best *Methegline*.

Rivers:

10 The chiefe and only River of this Country is *Vistula*.

Gouernment

11 This Kingdome of *Poland* is gouerned by one sole King, who doth not succeed, but is alwayes elected by the Nobility of the Land.

I

OF PRUSSIA.

Limits.

PRUSSIA is compassed on the West, with the River *Vistula*: on the East, with *Lituania*: on the South, with *Polo-*
nia: and on the North, with *Mare Balticum*, and *Liuania*.

Quality.

2 Vhis Countrey is most famous for Amber, which is found on their Sea shore, scarce any where else to be seene.

It

It is also well stored with a kinde of Leather, which wee call Spruce leather.

3 The inhabitants of this place are much of the same *Inhabitants*: Nature as the *Polonians* are.

4 The chiefe City is *Dantzike*, seated vpon the River City. *Vistula*.

5 The Government of this County is vnder a Duke, who doth subiect his power and himselfe vnto the King of *Po-land*. *Government*

1 *Of the Turkes Kingdome in Europe.*

Vnder the *Turcian* Empire in *Europe*, is comprehended *Limits*. all that lyeth betweene the borders of *Epidaurus* and *Tanaïs*, betweene *Buda* and *Constantinople*, and betweene the *Euxine* Sea and the bankes of *Sauus*: in which territory are comprehended many puissant Kingdonnes.

2 The *Turkes* are great Souldiers, patient in labour, *Inhabitants* sparing in their foode, slaues vnto their Lord, great obseruers of their Lawes, and for the rest very inconstant. In the Lent they abstaine from meate in the day times, but take it out freely in the night. They acknowledge Christ not as the *Sonne of God*, but as a *great Prophet*. They derest Images, and will not be called *Turkes*, but *Musulmani*, which is as much as beleeuers of the truth. Their priuate houses are most base and vile, whereas their publicke places are stately. They vse no tables, but eate their meate on the ground, sitting after the fashion of Taylers vpon a Stall, and when they pisse, they doe it with bended knees. *Magi*.

3 There are comprehended vnder this vast gouernment such an infinite company of people; and so well ordered and brought vp, that one noteth these three things of them, which breed a terrour vnto the whole World. The first is their multitudes of men vnconquerable: the next, their Military discipline vncorrupted: the last, Corrie and prouision store infinite.

4 The Prouinces or rather Kingdomes of this great Em- *Prouinces*: pire, are diuided into two parts: Into *Dacia vetus*, vnder

D

which

which is comprehended *Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Valashia,* and *Moldania*: and into *Grecia*, contained in which, are *Epirus, Macedonia, Thracia, Achaia,* and *Peloponesus*.

Dacia.

5 *Dacia vetus* little is extraordinary notable, and therefore I omit the description.

Grecia.

6 *Grecia* is limited on the West with the *Adriaticke Sea*: on the South with the *Mediterranean*: on the East, with the *Archipelago* and *Thracian Sea*.

Inhabitants.

7 The inhabitants of it are now very base, altogether ignorant of *Arts*, living and going in their apparrell after the *Turkish* manner.

Epirus.

8 The Prouinces as are before set downe, are first *Epirus*, in which *Scanderbege* liued, made famous by his worthy acts, he being called the scourge of the *Turkes*.

Macedonia.

9 The next is *Macedonia*, for euer famous, by the meanes of him neuer to be forgotten, *Alexander the great*, who reigned there, being conquerour of the world. In this Prouince is *Stagira*, the Countrey of *Aristotle*: and *Olympus*, that high ropt Mountaine, aspiring aboue the middle region of the Ayre.

Thracia.

10 The next is *Romania* or *Thracia*, a very barren place, in which stands the great City of *Constantinople*, wherein the *Turke* doth alwayes keepe his Court, this City is very populous, containing in it (as some write) 700000. soules.

Achaia.

11 The fourth Prouince is *Achaia*, famous for the most learned Vniuersity which was in it, called *Athens*, once the nurse of all the witty and best *Poets*, the Mother and bringer vp of all eloquent and heart winning *Rhetoricians*: and in generall, it was the very heart and soule of humane *Arts* and *Learning*. In this Prouince is *Parnassus* and *Hellicon*, consecrated to the *Muses* by all ancient *Poets*.

Peloponesus

12 The fift and last is *Peloponesus* or *Azorea*, in whose *Isthmus* or entrance stands that once goodly City *Corinth*: which many bookes doe much mention. Further in the Prouince stands *Lacedemon*, not inferior vnto any of the rest in antiquity.

13 This *Grecia* (as is before sayd) is vnder the *Turke*, *Government* who for money suffers all religions there.

OF TRANSILVANIA.

Transilvania (so called, by reason of the great Woods which compasse it) is limited on the West, with *Hungary*: and part of the River *Tibiscus*: on the North with *Poland*, and the great mountaine *Carpathus*. on the East with *Moldania*: and on the South, with *Valachia Cisalpina*. *Limits:*

2 The fruitfulness of this kingdome is very much, hauing horses whose manes sweepe the earth: and Falchons, two of which will kill an Eagle or Swanne. There is also great store of Mines, and in some riuers are found lumps of Gold, which weigh a pound weight. *Quality:*

3 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very stubborne, slothfull, and vntractable, following the Religion of the Greeke Church, reading from the right hand vnto the left, and swearing alwayes by *Iupiter* and *Venus*, according vnto the old manner of the *Ethnicks*. *Inhabitants*

4 The chiefe City (where the King holdeth his residence) is *Alba Guilia*.

5 In this Kingdome is the Prouince of *Zeckland*, gouerned after the order of the *Heluetians*. *Provinces:*

The chiefe riuers are *Saluata* and *Rockle*, both which are disburdened into *Danubius*. *Riuers:*

7 This *Transilvania* is gouerned by a Christian Prince, who once paid tribute vnto the *Turke*, but now doeth War against him. *Government*

OF LITVANIA.

Litvania is bounded on the West with *Polonia*, on the South with *Podolia*, on the East with *Musconia*, and on the North with *Liuania*. *Limits:*

2 There is little to be spoken of this Countrey, onely that in it there is great store of Pitch, and Timber planks, whereof they build many Ships. *Quality:*

3 The inhabitants of it liue after the maner of the *Polonians*. *Inhabitants*

Cities.

4 The Metropolitan City where the Prince doth keepe his Court, is *Vilna*.

Government

5 This Kingdome is governed by a Duke, but subiect vnto the King of *Poland*.

OF LIVONIA.

Limits.

1 *Livonia* is limited on the West, with *Mare Balticum*, or *Sinus Venedicus*, on the East with the River *Narua*, the Lake *Bribas*, and part of *Mosconia*, on the South with *Lithuania* and *Prussia*: and on the North with *Sinus Finicus*.

Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this Country are for the most part all Christians: and the women doe thinke so well of themselves, that in comparifon of their owne beauties they discommend all others.

Quality.

3 The riches of it are chiefly Corne and Horses, they haue also in their Woods wilde beasts of an extraordinary strength.

4 The chiefe Cities are first *Riga*, seated vpon the River *Dvina*: the next is *Riuania*, neare vnto the *Balticke* Se the last is *Derpt*.

Rivers.

5 The notedst Riuer is two, the one riuer *Einbecke*, which (at the very mouth where it doth disburden it selfe into the Sea) doth fall such a height, that it roareth, making the horriblest and horridest noise, that it deafeneth the eares of the inhabitants neare adioyning, like to those which dwell neare vnto the Cataracts of *Nile*: the other riuer is *Dvina*.

Government

6 This Kingdome is a distract government, subiect vnto many Princes, as the King of *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Swecia*, and the Emperour of *Mosconia*.

OF SCANDIA.

Limits.

1 *Scandia* is a Peninsula, (that is almost an Iland) enuiro-
ned on the North, with the frozen Ocean: on the East, with *Mare Balticum*, *Sinus Finicus*, and *Sinus Botiens*: on the South with *Sinus Codanus*: and on the West with the *gall Ocean*.

2 This

2 This great Countrey in the North part is very barren: *Quality.*
but towards the South, there is great store of Corne, Sale,
Horses, and Mines both of Siluer, Iron, and Lead.

3 The inhabitants of it are very strong, peruerse, vnlearned, *Inhabitants.*
and much addicted vnto Sorceries and witchcrafts:

4 This Scandia is diuided into two great Kingdomes, *Diuisions.*
Noruegia and *Swecia.*

OF NORVEGIA OR NORWAY.

5 *Noruegia* is bounded on the West, North, and South *Limits.*
with the maine Ocean, and on the East with the *Do-*
frine mountaines.

6 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are simple men, gi- *Inhabitants.*
uen much vnto Hospitality, and abhorring Theeuey or any
such courses.

7 The chiefe riches of this Countrey are Cables, Mastes, *Quality.*
and such like furniture for Shipping, there is also great store
of dried fish, which they eate in steed of bread.

8 The Metropolitane City is *Nidrosio*, there is another
City called *Bergen*, one of the great Maie Townes of *City.*
Christendome.

9 This kingdom is subiect vnto the crowne of *Denmark.* *Government*

10 OF SWEVIA OR SWEDEN.

Swenia is limited on the West with the *Dofrine* Moun-
taines, and on the other parts with the Sea, vnlesse it be *Limits.*
where it is ioyned vnto *Mesconia* by a little *Isthmus.*

11 This Kingdome is so fertill and fruitfull, that it is by *Quality.*
some tearmed a most heavenly Land, abounding in so much
prouision; that it is a hard thing to see a Begger amongst
them: They digge pure Siluer out of the earth, and they
haue great store of Wolues, which passing over a straite in
the Sea, are with the extreame cold blinded.

12 The inhabitants of this Region are agreeable much *Inhabitants.*
in disposition and quality vnto the *Noruegians*: they liue ve-
ry long, for it is no maruaile with them to see one a hun-
dred and forty yeares of age.

- City.* 13 The chiefe City is *Stockholme* or *Helmia*, in which the King doth alwayes keepe his Court.
- Prouinces.* 14 The Prouinces of most note, are first, *Goteland* (*quasi Good land*) the next is *Finneland* (*quasi Fineland*) in both which is plenty almost of all things: the other Prouinces are *Bodia*, *Scrickfinnia*, and *Biaarmia*, the inhabitants of which are much addicted vnto witch-craft.
- Gouernment* 15 This Kingdome of *Swenia* is subiect onely vnto one King, whom they call the *Duke of Swenia*.

OF *RVSSIA*, OR *MOSCOVIA*.

Limits. **R**ussia is part in *Europe*, and part in *Asia*, limited on the West with *Linonia*, and *Scandia*, on the North with *Mare Glaciale*, or the *Frozen Ocean*, on the East with the *Riuer Oby*, the *Lake of Kataio* and *Tartary*, and on the South with *Lituania*.

Quality. 2 The riches of this Empire wherein it chiefly excels are most rich Furres, (as *Sables*, *Martins*, white *Foxe*, and such like) It hath also in it much *Corne*, *Fruits*, and *Cattell*. The ayre in these parts is so cold in the Winter, and the frosts so great, that if a man cast vp water into the ayre, it will freeze before it fall downe, and many times it is so vehement, that if any man goe abroad, he shall be almost stifled through the condensating of his breath.

Inhabitants 3 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very barbarous, perfidious, contentious, and most prone vnto any contumelious behauiour: They are altogether ignorant and vnlearned, which is the occasion that they say, *God and their Emperour knoweth all things*. The baser sort of people doe alwayes breake the *Sabboth*, saying, *That it is onely for Gentlemen to celebrate that day*. They are also very superstitious, hauing many foolish Ceremonies, and absurd solemnities, as the consecrating of *Riuers* once in a yeere, the burying of their Dead with a paire of shooes on their teete, and a *Staffe* in one hand, signifying a great iourney which they haue to goe: and a *Letter* in

in the other vnto S. Nicholas, for their readier admission into heauen.

4 The cheife and most noted places of this mighty Region, are first *Musco*, the Metropolitan City, in which the Emperour doth continually keepe his Court: The next is *Pernia*, in which they eat the flesh of Stagges in stead of bread: And the last is *Rhezan*, in which there is such plenty of graine, that the eares of corne do grow so thick together, that no Horse can beate it downe, nor Larke or Quaille passe through it.

5 The most famous riuers, are first *Dnina*, (*quasi magna*) *Riuers* called so of two riuers which meete together. The next is *Boristines* or *Neiper*, and the last is *Tanais*.

6 This large Empire is onely subiect to the Emperour of it. *Government*

CHAP. III.

Of the European Ilands.



hitherto haue I wandred all about the great continent of *Europe*, now followeth the Ilands belonging therevnto.

2 The *European Ilands* are diuided into three parts: into those which are in the Westerne Ocean, into those which are in the Mediterranean Sea, and into those which are contained within the *Archipelago*, or *Mare Aegaeum*.

3 The chiefe Ilands which are contained in the West Ocean are seuen, *Grocland*, *Groinland*, *Island*, *Freeisland*, *Ireland*, *Great Brittain*, and the *Azores*.

4 *Grocland* is an Iland which few Geographers mention, and therefore no certainty can be spoken of it. *Grocland.*

5 *Groinland* (*quasi Greenland*) is a Country wherein there are great store of Cattell, which causeth Butter and *Grointund*. Cheese to be very plentiful in it: the inhabitants are for the most part witches, dwelling in *Cauces* and *Deppes*.

6 OF ISLAND.

Island:

Island is an Island barren of graine, having no Trees in it, vnlesse it be Byrch and Iuniper: From this Island commeth the best Ling, called of vs *Island Ling*. In this Countrey is also a mountaine called *Hecklefort*, alwayes vomiting forth flames of fire: the inhabitants of which doe conceite thereof, a most peeuisht and erroneous opinion, that it is Purgatory. This Island (as *Ortelius* affirmes) is vnder the King of *Denmarke*, but others make it subiect vnto the *Swedish* Crowne.

7 OF FRISLAND.

Frisland.

Frisland doth abound with very great store of fish, and was wont by reason of the often sayling thither of *English*, to be called *the westerne England*: this Island is vnder the crowne of *Denmarke*.

8

OF IRELAND.

Ireland.

Ireland is a very watrish Countrey, and full of boggs, yet seated in a most temperate and pleasant ayre, admitting no venemous thing in it, it doth most abound in Horses and cattell. The inhabitants of this Kingdome are for the most part very beautifull, actiue, and somewhat superstitious, affecting nothing so much as slothfulnesse. *Magi*. The chiefe City is *Dubline*, wherein there is an Vniuersity.

The most noted things of this Ile, are first the Lake *Erno*, now famous for her past infamy, in which you may see the tops of houses and Churches. The next is the Lake of *Armach*, into which if a long Staffe be thrust downe vnto the bottome, that part which is in the water, will turne into a whetstone, and that part which is in the mudde into Iron. *Magin*.

The *Hybrides* belong vnto this Island, being in number 44. the inhabitants of which are called *Redsharkes*.

This Region belongeth vnto the Crowne of *England*, by whom it is kept in good subiection.

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Britaine is diuided into 2 parts, *England* and *Scotland*. Britaine.
England is separated from *Scotland*, by the Riuer
Tweede, and the Riuer *Solway*.

This rich Diamond set in the ring of the world, nurse of the
 most valiant, wise, and victorious men, doth almost with all
 things flourish: But especially with such things as this verse
 that followeth, sheweth.

Anglia Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Famina, Laua.

This part of the Ile was commonly in the time of King
 HENRY the third, *Puteus inexhaustus*, a well that neuer
 would be drawndry: and is now tearmed by the *French*,
 a *Paradise* for *Wines*, a *Purgatory* for *Seruants*, and a
 Hell for *Horses*.

Scotland lyeth in the North part of this Iland: the Inha-
 bitants of which are very Warlike.

The cheife City is *Edenbourge*, neere vnto which is a
 fountaine that carieth an oyle, which being not taken off,
 doth not increase: being taken off doth not diminish.

Many other strange things there are in this place, as in
Lenox there is a Lake called *Lenmond*, wherein fishes liue
 without finnes: and in which the waues are sometimes
 most boistrous in the calmest weather, most milde in the
 most tempestuous weather: In this Lake there is also a
 fruitfull Iland which flateth vp and downe vpon the water.
 In this Prouince of *Coile* there is a stone not about 13 foote
 in height, which if a Canon be shot of on the one side, he
 which is one the other cannot heare it.

The Appendices which belong vnto both *England* and
Scotland, are first the *Orcades*, being in number 30, the inha-
 bitants of which are great drinkers, but no drunkards.

The next is the Ile of *Man*, wherein is the mountaine
Scheshil, vpon whose top if any one stand, he may discern
 both *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Many other little I-
 lands there are, all which with the rest are subiect vnto the

INSVLÆ AZORES.

*distinct from
the Azores.
as four
there.*

10 **T**He Azores, or Canary Islands, are seven, from whence commeth great store of Woade and Canary Wines.

1 The chiefe and most renowned Islands in all old Writers of the Medeterranean Sea, are nine: *Insula Baliæres, Corsica, Sardinia, Scicily, Malta, Corsyra, Ischia, Zazintbus, and Candia*

INSVLÆ BALIORES.

Insula Baliæres.

1 **I**nsula Baliæres are divided into *Maiorica*, in which *Raiundus Lullius* that excellent Scholler liued, and into *Minorica*. The inhabitants of both which, are very strong and expert slingers.

CORSICA.

Corsica.

3 **C**orsica is a land which doth produce Horses of a fierce nature, and Hounds of a wonderfull bignesse. The inhabitants of this Ile are very rude and vnciuill.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia.

4 **S**ardinia (famous for the occasion of that great warre betwixt Carthage and Rome) is now subiected vnto the King of Spaine.

The chiefe and Metropolitane City is *Cagliary*, seated vpon a high mountaine.

In this Country there is a Beest called *Musono*, of whose skinne is made a Leather called *Cordinan*, or as we tearme it, *Spanish Leather*. There is also an hearbe which if any one cate, it will enforce him to laugh till he dye, from whence commeth the Prouerbe, *Risus Sardonichus*.

DE SCICILIA.

Scicily.

5 **S**icily is a land whose inhabitants are very good Souldiers, desirous much of honour, and wherein is, and haue bin many excellent Schollers, such as were *Enclide*,

elido, Archimedes, Diodorus Siculus, and many others.

This Countrey is very fertill and fruitfull, abounding so much in Corne, that it was once called *Horreum Romano-rum*, the Store-house of the *Romans*.

In this Ile is also the Mountaine *Aetna*, at whose top there are (as it were) two Furnaces with tunnels, out of which ascend continually flames of fire, throwing out sometimes such store of ashes, and peeces of stones, that it doth greatly indanger the Townes for many miles there about. This is the Mountaine where the Poet feigneth to be the shop of *Vulcan*, where the *Cyclops* did frame Thunder-boulds for *Jupiter*. This is the Mountaine into whose vast gaping mouth *Empedocles* did cast himselfe. And this is the Mountaine where some of the irreligious, Hereticall, and besotted Papists imagine to be Purgatory. The chiefe City of this Ile is now *Palermo*, before time *Siracusa*, in which lived *Archimedes*, that famous Engine-maker of the world, who as it is written of him, would by burning Glasses set Ships on fire sayling in the Sea. Belonging to this are other, called the *Vulcanian Islands*.

This *Sicily* is now subiect vnto the King of *Spaine*.

MALTA.

M *Alta* is most famous for the farre-famed order of the Knights of *Ierusalem*, who haue oftentimes repelled and put to flight great armies of the *Turkes*, which haue besieged it. This is the Countrey where Saint *Paul* being cast vp after his shipwracke, had a Viper hanging on his hand, and did him no hurt. The chiefe City is *Malta*, wherein the Women are beautifull, but hate company, neuer going abroad vnlesse they be couered.

CORCICA.

C *Orceya* is an Iland flourishing with Wine, Waxe, and Oyle. In it is also great store of wilde fowle, and Beasts, wherewith the inhabitants doe very much (with pleasure

*Palermo not
stood for Jan-
cusa, only the
for Palermo
from antior of
Syracusa by the
Chynus.*

Malta: 170000

Corcyca.

pleasure and pastime in chasing them) recreate themselves. The chiefe City in it is called *Corfu*, wherein both men and women are excellent Swimmers. This Ile is subiect vnto the Seigniory of *Venice*, who doth defend it very well from the *Turke*.

ISCHIA.

Ischia.

8 *Ischia* (the chiefe of 18 Ilands lying in the Gulfe of *Naples*, begirt round with rockes and high mountaines) hath in it great store of Hares, Conies, and other wilde beasts.

The chiefe City is *Ischia*, which in the yeere 1301. was like to be burned with a fire that did run along in the earth, by reason of the vaines of Brimstone. In this Ile it is also reported that there is a Fountaine neare vnto the Promontory of *Saint Angel*, which is so hot, that it will in a short time boyle any flesh or fish that is put into it.

ZAZINTHVS.

Zazinthus.

9 *Zazinthus* is an land where English Merchants doe very much trafficke, for the extraordinary store of Currants which are there. In this Ile the inhabitants doe speake Greeke, and are subiect vnto the *Venetians*.

CANDIA.

Crete.

Labyrinth.

10 *Candia* is an Iland famous by the intricate Laborinth which was in it, built by *Dedalus*: and which *Theseus* entred, and killed the *Minotaur*, which were kept in it by the helpe of *Ariadne*, who gaue him a bottoine of threed to guide him.

In this Ile there is very much Sugar, Candy, and Muscadine in such plenty, that there is yeerely transported into other Countreyes 12000. Buts.

The inhabitants of this place doe not affect labour, neuer vsing any manfull exercise, but giuen vnto many vices, especially lying: of which the Prouerbe, *Cretense Mendacium*, & *Cretisandum est cum Cretensibus*. And *Epimides* the Heathen Poet noteth of them, that they are alwayes great lyers, dull beasts, slow bellies.

The

The chiefe City of it is *Candy*, inhabited much with the *Venetians*.

Of the Islands in the *Aegean Sea*.

1 THE Islands in the *Aegean Sea*, are all subiect vnto the tyrannicall *Turke*, and are divided either into the *Cyclades*, which are fifty in number, lying towards the South; or into the *Sporades*, which are very many, lying towards the North.

2 Of the *Cyclades* little can be spoken, onely that in the Island *Delos* stood the famous Oracle of *Apollo*, by so many writers made mention of: and that in *Ithaca* valiant *Vlisses* was borne: *Cyclades*.

SPORADES.

3 THE *Sporades* are many, whereof the chiefe are first, *Sporades*. *Euboa*, at whose bankes the Sea doth ebbe and flow feuen times in a day: which *Aristotle* on a time viewing, and being not able to giue a naturall reason for it, desperately threw himselfe into it. The next is *Sciros*, the Countrey of *Achilles*. Then *Chios* the Countrey of the great Physitian *Hippocrates*. And the last of any note is *Pathmos*, the Island where *Saint Iohn* liued in banishment, and in which there is a dead hand, the nailes of it still growing, which as the *Grecians* say, was the hand of *Saint Iohn*: But the *Turkes* affirme it to be the hand of one of their Prophets.

CHAP. 5.

OF AFRICA.



herto haue I remained within the confines *Bounds* of *Europe*, now succeedeth *Africa*.

1 *Africa*, (so called in Greeke of *A* & *phrica*, a place without coldnesse) is limited on the West with the *Atlanticke Ocean*, on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*, and on the South with the *Aethiopicke* waues, and on the East with the *Red Sea*.

2 This great part of the World, is for the most part full
E s of

of Desarts, very dry and sandy, hauing few Riuer, which is a great occasion that some parts are not habitable. It is also full of all strange beasts, as Elephants, Lyons, Leopards, Hypopotamos, Grocadiles, and such like: which caused this saying of *Pliny*, *Africa semper aliquid oportet noui.*

Inhabitants. 3 The inhabitants of it are generally very black, of countenance rude, barbarous, and of vnciuill behaviour, addicted to all sorts of Religion, of *Gentiles*, *Iewes*, *Turkes*, *Christians*, and such like.

Riuer. 4 The famous Riuer of this part, are first, *Nilus* which springeth out of the Mountaines of the Moone, as *Ptolomy* affirms: but (as *Heroditus* sayes) out of a Lake called *Strabo*. The other Riuer are *Niger*, *Fluuus*, *Senega*, *Cambra*, *Cuama*, and *Spiritus sancti*. There is another Mountaine in *Africa*, called the Mountaine *Atlas*, from whence (as *Hondius* writeth in his Mappes) most of the Riuer haue their beginning.

Diuision. 5 The chiefe parts of *Africa* are seuen: *Barbary*, vnder which is comprehended *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, and *Cæsariensis*, *Ptolami*: *Numedia*, or *Benedulgeria*: *Libia*, or *Sarra*: *Terra Nigritarum*: *Ethiopia superior*, or the Kingdome of the *Abisines*: *Ethiopia inferior*, and *Agypt*.

OF BARBARY.

Bounds. 1 *Barbary* is enuironed on the West with the *Atlanticke* Sea, on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*, on the South with the great Mountaine *Atlas*, and on the East with *Agypt*.

Quality. 2 This Region doth abound with Oranges, Dates, Oliues, Figges, and a certaine kinde of Goate, whose haire doth make a stuffe as fine as Silke.

Inhabitants. 3 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very faithfull in their promises, ambitious, greedy of wealth, and most iea-lous of their wiues.

Prouinces. 4 The chiefe Prouinces of this great Kingdome, are *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Tremisen*, *Tunis*, and *Barca Marmarica*.

5 *Morocco*,

5 *Morocco*, wherein the chiefe City is *Morocco*, the people of which doth alwaies keepe their beards shaued before they be married. There is also in this Prouince the Mountaine *Nalemo*, in which there is so much Gold, that the inhabitants are at continuall strife for it.

6 The next Prouince is *Fez*, the chiefe and Metropolitan City of which is called *Fez*, being of a wonderfull greatnesse, hauing in it 700. Churches, one among the rest being of a mile and halfe in compasse. In this City are also two Colledges, wherein liue many Schollers.

7 The next Prouince is *Tremisen*, whose Metropolitan City is *Tremisen*, in it is also *Algera*, a great receptacle for Pirats.

8 The next is *Tunis*, in which is *Bona*, where *Saint Augustine* was Bishop, and where hee was borne. The chiefe and Metropolitan City is *Tunis*, not farre from the ruines of old *Carthage*.

9 The last Prouince is *Barca Marmarica*, full of great sandy places, and in which Ilands is the Temple of *Iupiter Hammon*.

10 This Kingdome of *Barbary* is a distracted gouernment, *Fez* and *Morocco* being vnder the *Xeriffe*, and the o. *Gouernment* ther Prouinces vnder the *Turkes*.

OF NVMDIA.

1 *Nvmdia* is bounded on the West with *Mare Atlant-* Limits.
cum, on the North with the Mountaine *Atlas*, on the East with *Egypt*, & on the South with the Desarts of *Libia*.

This Countrey hath in it great plenty of Dates, and the Ayreis so holesome, that it admitteth neither Poxe nor *Quality*.
Plague in it, but cureth any one that hath it.

3 The inhabitants are oftentimes blinded, by reason of the vnreasonable store of sand which is there, much of it *Inhabitants*,
being carried and blowed with the winde. They are also much addicted vnto Poetry.

4 The gouernment of this Region is not vnder any sole *Gouernment*
King, but subiect vnto many free Gouernors.

of

Of Libia or Sarra.

Bounds.

1 **L**ibia is limited on the West with *Gualata*, on the East with *Gaoga*, on the North with *Numidia*, and on the South with the kingdome of the *Negroes*.

Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this country are base minded, ill tured, and great theeves: they line not subiect vnto any lawes. In this place were two of the *Sybils*, who prophesied of the comming of Christ.

3 This kingdome is full of Desarts, or which the chiefe are *Zanaga*, *ZueZiga*, *Tarsa*, *Lempta*, and *Berdoa*.

Of the Kingdome of the Nigers.

Bounds.

1 **T**he Kingdome of the *Nigers* is bounded on the West with the *Atlanticke Sea*, on the East with the Kingdome of the *Abissines*, on the South with *Manicongo*, and on the North with *Libia*.

Inhabitants.

2 The inhabitants of this Country are most barbarous people, Gentiles, and free from the Plague or Poxe.

Prouinces.

3 In this great and large kingdome there are twenty five Prouinces, among which these things are chiefly to be noted. First is the Riuer *Niger*, which with a great inuadation encreasing from the 15 of Iune, vtill 40 daies after, doth ouerflow a great part of the land: and in the like time it doth decrease againe. The next is the kingdome of *Canaga*, where in the King hath no certaine reuenues, but onely what his Nobles giue him. The next *Tombutum*, where the king doth entertain a great company of learned men, and where the inhabitants doe spend their time in dancing & singing. The last is *Barnaum*, where the people haue neither proper names, children, nor wiues.

Government

4 This great Kingdome of the *Nigers* is gouerned by foure Kings: the King of *Tombutum*, *Bornum*, *Goaga*, and the King of *Gualatum*.

Of the Kingdome of the Abissines.

Bounds.

1 **T**he Kingdome of the *Abissines* is limited on the North with *Egypt*, on the South with the mountaines of the *Moore*, on the East with the *Red Sea*, and on the

the West with *Manicongo*, and the kingdome of the *Nigers*.

2 This Country is chiefly inrich with Oranges, Lemmons, and Citrens, which grow of themselves. There is also great store of Barley, Sugar, and Honey. *Inhabitants*

3 The inhabitants of this Nation are generally vnlearned, base, idle: the better sort of them attiring themselves in the skinnes of Lyons, Tigers, and Linces. They feare a Smith as much as a Diuell: and at meate neuer vse a table, cloth, or napkin. They alwayes (in any matter) sweare by the life of the King, whom they neuer see but thrice in a yeere, which is on *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Holy-Rood day*. They neuer baptise their Children before the fortieth day, and also circumsise both men and women. *Quality*

4 This great Kingdome is gouerned by *Prester Iohn*, who hath vnder him 70 Kings; and whose colour is white, his subiects being all black. He draweth his pedigree from *Aielecke*, the sonne of *Salamon*, and Queene of the South. *Gouernment*

Of *Ethiopia inferior*.

1 *Ethiopia inferior* is euery where begirt with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the North, whete it is bounded from *Ethiopia superior*, with the Mountaines of the Moone. *Bounds*

2 The inhabitants of this Countrey are very Sauage, cruell, and for the most part great Idolaters, so much contemning Christianity, that in the Prouince of *Donos*, no man can marry vntill he hath killed twelue Christians. *Inhabitants*

3 The Prouinces of this Region are vnder 5. free Kings: The King of *Zanzibar*; *Monomotapa*, *Manicongo*, *Aiana*, and *Carfraria*: of all which little can be spoken, onely that in the *Monomotapa* there are *Amazons*, which are more valiant then the men, and that the King thereof doth keepe for his guard 200. Mastiffe Dogges. *Prouinces*

OF *ÆGYPT*.

1 *Egypt* is limited on the West with *Barbary*, on the South with *Ethiopia superior*, on the East with the Red Sea, or *Sinus Arabicus*, and on the North with *Mare Mediterraneum*. *Bounds*

2 As concerning the fruitfulnessse of this Country, these

two verses which follow, shall and doe sufficiently make it knowne.

Lacan.

Terra suis contenta bonis, non Indiga Mercis

Aut Iouis, in sola tanta est fiducia Nilo.

3 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are very active, liberall, giuen vnto feasting, somewhat superstitious, many of them Christians, but the greater part Mahometans.

Inhabitants

hat distant frō Cities.

Memphis stand

2 sides of Nile,

and on the east.

4 the one de-

gulation.

right repairs to

beginning to

Government

4 The chiefe Cities are two, the first is *Caire*, once called *Memphis*, neare vnto which stands the *Piramides* of *Egypt*, one of the seuen wonders of the world. The other is *Alexandria*, which was built by *Alexander* the Great, and wherein was the most famous Library of the World. This was the place also where *Ptolomy* tooke al his obseruations.

5 In this Kingdome was inuented *Astronomy*, *Physicke*, and writing on Paper: It was called *Papirus* of the thing which it was made of, and in Latine *Charta*, of the place where it was inuented. *Hond.*

6 The Government of this once famous Region was heretofore vnder Kings, whom they commonly called *Pharaones*: but now belongeth to the truth abhorring *Turke*.

CHAP. 6.

Of the chiefe Ilands in Africa.

Division.



Hus much of the continent of *Africa*: now will I knit vnto it the the description of the Ilands.

1 The Ilands of *Africa* are diuided into two parts: into those which are in the *Atlantick* Sea, and into those which are in the *Ethiopicke* Ocean.

2 Those Ilands which are in the *Atlantick* Sea of note, are onely the *Canary* Ilands, the *Gorgades*, and the Iland of *S. Thomas*.

3 The *Canary* or *Fortunate* Ilands, are 7. of which the chiefe is *Madera*, wherein there is great store of *Suger*, and *Canary* Wine. There is another which is called *Tanariffa*, wherein

one of the

but Canary.

a pretty

frō them.

at least 7.

Resides: according to some 8.

wherein is a Mountaine so high, that the inhabitants haue all their fresh water from a Cloud that droppeth there very fast, hanging about a tree.

4 The *Gorgades* are nine, all which are full of Goates, *Gorgades*. and subiect vnto the King of *spaine*.

5 The Iland of *Saint Thomas* lyeth directly vnder the *Aequator*, it is very plentifull of Suger, and a place vnto which the *Portugals* doe much resort.

Of the Ilands in the *Aethiopicke Sea*.

1 The Ilands of the *Aethiopicke Ocean*, are but two of any *Division*. fame: *Magdagascar*, and *Zocotara*.

2 *Magdagascar*, or the Iland of *S. Iames*, is a Countrey *Magda-* whose inhabitants are very cruell and barbarous, and in *gascar.* which there are great store of Elephants.

3 *Zocotara* is an Iland, in which the people are all *Zocotara.* *Christians*, and dwell in Caves and great holes.

CHAP. 7.

OF ASIA.



hitherto haue I scorcht my selfe in the heate of *Africa*, now therefore of the temperate Continent of *Asia*.

Limits.

1 *Asia* is in every place begin with the Sea, vnlesse in bee towards the *Westerne* parts, where it is limited from *Europe* with the Riuer *Tanais*, and a line directly drawne vnto the Port of *Saint Nicholas*. And from *Africa* with that *Isthmus* betwixt the *Arabicke Gulfe*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*.

2 This part of the World is farre more famous then any other: For here was the place where the Monarkes of the *Medes*, *Persians*, *Babylonians*, and *Asirians* flourished. Here was the place in which all the Acts and Monuments of the old Testament, and almost in the New, were accomplished. And here was, and is the place, where the Myracles of our Sauour were done, for euer to be celebrated.

Quality. 3 The fruitfulness of this great Continent is very much, for it doth containe within it almost plenty of euery thing.

Inhabitants. 4 The inhabitants of it are generally very witty, for from hence sprang all the Sciences which the Greekes haue learned of the Hebrewes.

Riuers. 5 The chiefe Riuer of *Asia*, are *Iaxartes*, *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, and *Ganges*.

6 Two other things there are in this part worthy to be noted: First, is the Mountaine *Taurus*, which diuides whole *Asia* into two parts, being in length 5625. miles, and in breadth 375. Next is *Mare Caspium*, a Sea which hath no entercourse with any part of the Ocean.

Diuision. 7 This *Asia* is diuided into sixe great Governments, into that of *Mosconia*, in *Asia*, which I haue before described: Into *Turcia*, *Asiana*, *Tartary*, *Persia*, *India*, and *China*.

OF TURCIA ASIANA.

Diuision. 1 Vnder the *Turkes* Empire in *Asia*, are comprehended *Natolia*, or *Asia minor*: *Turcomania*, *Syria*, or *Palestina*: and *Arabia*.

OF NATOLIA.

Limits. 2 *Natolia*, or *Asia minor*, is limited on the West with the *Archipelago*, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the East with the riuer *Euphrates*, and on the North with *Pontus Euxinus*.

Quality. 3 This Countrey is very fruitfull and temperate, but by reason of the *Turkes* tyranny, it lyeth very waste, and not inhabited. For in it may be seene the ruines of 4000. Townes and Cities.

Inhabitants. 4 The inhabitants are most idle, lazy, and in Religion *Mahometans*. Once they were all Christians, for with them were the seuen Churches, which *S. Iohn* in his *Apochalips* did write vnto.

Prouinces. 5 The chiefe Prouinces of *Natolia* are 8, *Pontus* and *Bithinia*: *Asia propria*, or *Sarrum*: *Licia*, *Pamphilia*, *Galatia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Cylicia*.

Pontus & Bithinia. 6 In *Pontus* and *Bithinia* there are two famous Cities, the one

one called *Nice*, where the first generall Council was held: the other was *Chalcedon*, where the fourth was held. These Prouinces were once gouerned by *Mithidrates*, who was the first finder out of *Metridate*.

7 In *Asia propria*, or *Sarrum*, there are many things worthy the obseruation: as first, *Phrigia maior*, of which *Midas* was King: next *Phrigia minor*, wherein are to be seene the ruines of old *Troy*, and in which stands *Pergamus*, where *Gallen*, that famous Physitian was borne. In this Countrey also liued *Gordius*, who knit the knot which for the intricatenesse thereof was called *Nodus Gordianus*. The next is *Lidia*, in which liued rich King *Cresus*. The next is *Ionia*, wherein stands that famous City *Ephesus*, most renowned for the great Temple of *Diana* which was in it, accounted to be one of the wonders of the World. This is also one of the seuen Cities which *Saint Iohn* in the *Reuelation* wrote vnto, and vnto which *Saint Paul* did direct one of his Epistles. In this Prouince is also *Smirna*, another of the seuen Cities, and in which *Policarpus* (that was Bishop there) liued, who sometimes had bene Scholler vnto *S. Iohn* the Euangelist. The next is *Halicarnassus*, wherein *Dionisius* and *Heroditus*, those famous Historiographers liued. The last of any fame, is the riuer *Meandrus*, which hath 600 turnings.

8 In *Licia* little is to be noted, only that there stands some ruines of the Temple of *Apollo*, and that *S. Nicholas* liued there.

9 In *Pamphilia* stands the City of *Seleucia*, built by *Seleucus*, one of the foure great successors of *Alexander*.

10 In *Galatia* were the people vnto whom *Saint Paul* wrote one of his Epistles: And this also is one of the Prouinces, where the *Iewes* were dispersed.

11 In *Cappadocia* is that flourishing City of *Trepezond*, which in times past was a City Imperiall.

12 In *Cilicia* is the City *Tarsus*, where *Saint Paul* was borne, and vnto which *Ionas* fled, when hee was commanded to goe vnto *Ninny*.

*Armenia
the lesse.*

13 The last Prouince is *Armenia minor*, in which there is great store of Oyle, and excellent Wine.

O F T U R C O M A N I A :

Limits.

14 **T**urcomania, or *Armenia maior*, is bounded on the West with the Riuer *Euphrates* and *Pontus Euxinus*, on the South with *Mesopotamia*, on the East with *Media*, and *Mare Caspium*, and on the North with part of *Tartaria*.

Inhabitants.

15 The inhabitants of this Region, are great robbers, liuing after the maner of the basest sort of Tarters, that is, vnder tents, going from one place vnto another in cōpanies.

Prouinces:

16 The chiefe Prouinces are two, the first is *Georgia*, seated on the bankes of the Caspian Sea, wherein the inhabitants do chiefly worship Saint *George*: The other is *Colchis*, from whence *Iason* did fetch the Goulden Fleece.

17 In this *Turcomania*, the thing which is most famous, is that the Arke of *Noe* did first rest it selfe vpon the Mountaines of *Armenia*, now called *Noha montes*.

O f S y r i a, o r P a l e s t i n e .

Limits.

SYRIA, *Palestine*, or the Holy land is limited on the West with *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the South with *Arabia*, on the East with *Mesopotamia*, and on the North with the mountaine *Libanus*. This Countrey is in compass 200 miles.

Inhabitants:

19 The inhabitants of it were once so many, that it did containe in it 30 Kings. and when *Danid* did command the people to be numbred, there were found 1300000. fighting men. But at this time there are very few, and those Christians of euery sect and Saracens.

Quality.

20 The fruitfulnessse of this Kingdome doth chiefly consist of Wines, whose Grapes doe grow in such abundance, that they are gathered thrice in a yeare: They haue also great store of Apples and Lemons.

Prouinces:

21 The Prouinces which this Region is diuided into, are foure, *Gallilie*, *Samaria*, *Iudea*, and *Idumia*.

Gallilie.

22 *Gallily* is diuided into the higher and lower. In the higher is *Phinicia*, vnder which is comprehended *Tire* and *Sidon*,

Sidon. In the lower is *NaZareth*, where Christ was borne: and in it is also the Mountaine *Tabar*, where our Saviour was transfigured.

23 In the Prouince of *Samaria*, stood that great City *Samaria*. of *Samaria*, the ruines of which are yet to be seene: and not farre from thence the City *Sichar*, where Christ desired water of a certaine woman.

24 In the Prouince of *Iudea* stood the famous City of *Iudea*. the world called *Ierusalem*, where the Sepulchre of Christ is to be seene: and not farre from thence stood *Bethlaem*, where he was borne. There is also in this Prouince an herbe called *Eachara*, whole colour is like vnto a flame, and in the euening shineth like vnto a Sunne-beame, which if any one come to plucke it vp, it will wag from him, vntill the vrine of a woeman be sprinkled on it. *Iosephus de Bello Iudaico, Lib 7.*

25 The chiefe Riuer and Lakes of these Prouinces, are *Riuers*. four. The first is *Iordan*, which springeth out of the mountaine *Libanus*, so called of *Ior* and *Dan*, two riuers which meete together. The second is the Lake of *Gallilie*. The third is the Lake of *Genazareth* or *Tiberia*, famous for our Saviours sailing in it. The fourth and last is *Mare Mortuum*, or the Dead Sea, into which *Iordan* is disburdened. At the top of this Lake swimmeth Pitch and Brimstone, from whence reacketh such a stinking mist, that it killeth all the birds that fly ouer it, and maketh the Apples that grow by it, being faire in shew, very rotten. Moreouer, the water is of that nature, that if an Oxe were throwne in with his feet bound, he will not sinke. *Iosephus Solinus, 48 Chap.*

26 OF ARABIA.

Arabia is encompassed on the West with the Red Sea, on the South with the maine Ocean, on the East with *Sinns Persicus*, and on the North with *Syria*, and *Mesopotamia*. *Limits.*

27 It is diuided in o three parts, into *Arabia Deserta*, *Pe* *Division.* *triosa*, and *Felix*.

28 In *Arabia Deserta* nothing is worth the obseruing, but

but that it was the place where God did keepe the children of *Israell* for the space of 40 yeares, feeding them with Manna from Heauen.

26 Of *Arabia Petrosa*, little can be spoken, onely that there stands the Mountaine *Sinay*, where God gaue the Tables of the Law vnto *Moses*.

30 *Arabia Fœlix*, is one of the most fruitfullst Countries in the world, hauing in it Franchincense, mirrhe, and most pretious Balmes, which are in no other places to bee found.

31 The chiefe City is *Medina*, where *Mahomet* was intombed in an yron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the rooffe whereof was made of Adamant, is attracted vnto the toppe of the Vault, and there hangeth, being supported by nothing.

Inhabitants. 32 The inhabitants of this Region, are superstitious, and in all their doings very vnconstant. They are in their Religion *Mahometans*. And as we reckon our time from the yeare of our Lord, so they from the time of *Mahomet*, whose comming they haue long expected: saying, there were three great Prophets, *Moses*, *Christ*, and *Mahomet*. And as the Doctrine of *Moses* was bettered by *Christ*, so was the Doctrine of *Christ* mended by *Mahomet*.

Thus much concerning the *Turkes* Dominions in *Asia*.

O F T A R T A R I A.

Limits.

Tartaria is limitted on the North with the *Scythian* Sea, on the East with the East Ocean, on the South with the *Indies*, and the Wall of *China*, and on the West with *Moscouia*, and *Sarmatia*.

Inuentions.

2 The inhabitants of this Countrey are of a meane stature, large in the shoulders, broad in the face, hauing flat Noses, and long Beardes. They marry as many wiues as they will, liuing abroad in Tents made of the skinnes of Beasts: thinking it a great happinesse, if they remaine in one place longer then the pastures haue meate for their Cattell. They cate the raw flesh of Horses, onely a little scorcht in the

the Sunne, not respecting how they were killed, or what diseases they died of. When they thirst, they let their Horses blood, and then sucke till they bee satisfied. They cannot abide Hogges flesh. And for their Religion, they are both *Pagans* and *Saracens*.

3 The chiefe Prouinces of *Tartary* are five, *Tartaria minor*, *Tartaria Asiatica*, *Tartaria antiqua*, *Zagathay*, or *Scithia* *Prouinces*.
intra Imaum montem, *Cathaya*, or *Scithia extra Imaum montem*.

4 In *Tartary* the lesse, is *Horda Precopensum*, which liue in the fields about *Pontus Euxinus*, *Meotis Palus*, and about *Tanrica Chersonesus*. These are all subiect vnto the *Turke*.

5 In *Tartaria Asiatica*, lying betweene the River *Tanaïs* and the *Caspian Sea*, are many *Hordes*, among the which the chiefe are *Horda Asinchanensis*, and *Casanensis*, both being subiect vnto the *Moscouite*.

6 In *Tartaria antiqua*, are the Kingdomes of *Gogge* and *Magogge*, from whence the *Tartares* first had their beginning, and from whence came King *Tabor*.

7 In *Zagathay*, or *Scithia intra Imaum montem*, is *Samarachand*, lying betweene the River *Iaxartes* and *Oxus*, where *Tamburline* liued, that went into the field against *Baiazeth* the *Turke*, with seuen hundred thousand *Tartares*. The chiefe and Metropolitane City of it is *Richend*, a place of great trafficke.

8 In *Cathaya*, or *Scithia extra Imaum montem*, is the City of *Cambalou*, the chiefe seate of the *Great Cham*, being in compasse twenty foure miles. In this part also is the Mountaine *Alay*, where they intombe alwayes the body of their *Great Cham*, which while they carry the dead corpes vnto the Mountaine, they kill all they meete, and bid them goe and serue their Maister in another world.

9 This part of *Tartary*, or *Cathaya extra Imaum montem*, is governed onely by one, who is called the *Great Cham*, whose word stands for a law, and hee is called of his subiects, *Filius Dei*, *Vmbra Dei*, & *Anima Dei*. *Government*

OF PERSIA.

Limits:

1 **P**ersia is limited on the West with *Sinus Persicus*, on the North with *Mare Caspium*, and the river *Oxus*, on the South with the maine Ocean, and on the East with *Indus Fluvius*.

Quality.

2 This mighty Region hath in it great store of mettals and precious stones, as much flourishing in faire Rivers and Lakes, as peare in Fruits, hauing no trees but onely Palmes.

Inhabitants:

3 The inhabitants of this Kingdome are very courteous, affecting Hospitality, addicted much vnto Poetry and Physicke, and among whom Nobility is highly esteemed. They

Religion.

are of Religion for the most part Mahometans, but such as the Turkes call Scismatickes.

Prouinces,

4 The Prouinces of this great Gouvernement are fixe-teene, *Mesopotamia*, *Assiria*, *Chaldea*, *Susiana*, *Parsus*, *Germania*, *Parthia*, *Hyrcania*, *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana*, *Aria*, *Margiana*, *Aracofia*, *Parapomissus*, and *Brachana*.

Mesopotamia.

Mesopotamia, quasi *mesopotamos*, lieth betweene the River *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, in which somethinke, stood the terrestriall Paradise, and that from hence came the Wise men, which brought Presents vnto Christ, being guided by a Starre. This Countrey is now subiect vnto the *Turke*.

Assiria:

Assiria is very famous for the great City *Ninivy* which stood in it, vnto which *Ionas* was commanded by God to goe and preach. This is also subiect vnto the *Turke*.

Chaldea.

7 *Chaldea* is renowned for that great City of *Babylon*, one of the seuen wonders of the world, and from whence came the confusion of tongues. Here was that famous *Enritha*, the fift *Sybil*, that prophesied of the comming of Christ.

8 Of the other Prouinces nothing I finde worth the noting, and therefore omit them.

9 The chiefe and Metropolitane City, is *Persepolis*, seated vpon the River *Bindimire*.

10 This Kingdome of Persia is governed by one whom they call the *Sophy*.

Of the East Indies.

1 **I**ndia *Orientalis*, or the East Indies, is bounded on the *Limits.*
West with the River *Indus*, on the North with the
Mountaine *Taurus*, on the East with *China*, and on the
South with the maine Ocean.

2 This Countrey doth exceede any other in fruit, which *Quality.*
is gathered there twice in a yeare. There are also such a
huge kinde of Mastiffe Dogges, that for strength they are a-
ble to contend with Lyons. There are great store of Ele-
phants, white Apes, Camels, Dragons, and an innumerable
company of Serpents, which are as big as any man, the In-
habitants eating them as commonly as we doe any meate.

3 The inhabitants are a mixt sort of people, being *Perfi- Inhabitants*
ans, *Scythians*, *Arabians*, *Hebrewes*, and some *Christians*.
They are commonly ingenious, much inclined vnto all Sci-
ences. They adore one sole God, which they paint with
three heads, but cannot giue a reason for it.

4 *India* is diuided into two parts, *India infra Gangem*,
and *India extra Gangem*.

De India within Ganges.

5 *India intra Gangem*, is equironed on the West with the *Limits.*
River *Indus*, on the South with the maine Ocean, on the
East with *Sinus Bengala*, and the River *Ganges*, and on the
North with part of the Mountaine *Taurus*.

6 This part is diuided into forty seuen Kingdomes, 2- *Prouinces*
mong which there are onely five of any note, *Cambaia*, *De-*
can, *Malabar*, *Nasirga*, and *Delly*.

7 In the Kingdome of *Cambaia*, the people are so cere-
monious and superstitious, that they will not eate any thing *Cambaia.*
that hath had life in it. They are great idolaters, liuing in
due obseruance of their King, who is a most valiant Prince.
The chiefe City is *Cambaia*, wherein if any one dye, they
presently burne his body, that it may dissolue into his pro-
per elements. *Hondius in tabulis.*

8 *Decan* is a Kingdome made famous by the Portugals,
which lye continually in the great City of *Goa*. *Not Decan.*

farre from this City is a place, which if the hornes of any Beast be cast, they will take roote and grow vp out of the ground. *Hugo a Linshotten in cap. 61. of the description of the Indies.*

Malabar: 9 In *Malabar* stands the City *Calicute*, the inhabitants of which doe worship the Diuell: the King of it is titled by his Subiects *Samori*, which signifieth God on earth. They are very skilfull Souldiers, vsing when they goe vnto Warre, to tye vnto the hilts of their Swords Shingles of Copper, or Siluer, the sound whereof in steed of Trumppets and Drummes encourageth them vnto fight. By the law of their Countrey they may not marry, but are allowed women in common.

Narsinga. 10 *Narsinga* is a land fruitfull in euery thing, vnlesse it be Horses. The chiefe City in it is *Bisnagar*, in which the people when they dye are buried: and if they were marryed, their Wives doe come and leape into the fire, willing to dye with them.

Delly. 11 The last is the Kingdome of *Delly*, in which the chiefe and Metropolitane City is *Delly*, where the great *Mogor* doth alwayes keepe his Court.

Government 12 The government of all these Kingdomes are vnto the great *Mogor*, vnlesse it be *Narsinga*, and *Calicute*, which haue free Princes.

Of India without Ganges.

Limits. 13 **I**ndia extra Gangem, is limited on the West with *Sinus Bengala*, and the Riuer *Ganges*, on the South with the maine Sea, on the East with part of *China*, and the East Sea, and on the North with part of the Mountaine *Taurus*.

Provinces. 14 The chiefe Provinces of this part of the *Indies* are three, *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Chauchinchina*.

Pegu. In *Pegu* there are most beautifull Parrats, and great store of ciuet Cats. The chiefe City is *Pegu*.

Siam. 16 In *Siam* there are many Schooles, the inhabitants whereof are great idolaters, worshiping the higher Elements: And when any one dieth with them, they will not bury them

them in the earth, but hang them vp in the aire, rather with-
ing the Burdes which are heavenly, to eat them, then the
Wormes which are earthly to touch them. In this Pro-
vince is also *Comboia*, the people of which do thinke them-
selues and all other men to bee of the same nature that
brute beasts are. *Hondius*.

17 In *Chauchinchina* there is great store of gold, silver, *Chauchin*
and Purceline, of which the Purceline dishes are made. *china*.

The inhabitanee in many places of this Countrey, are
Antropophagi, or men eaters.

18 This part of the *Indies* was once gouerned by the *Couernment*.
King of *Paga*, and *Siam*, but now is brought in subiection
vnto one sole King, who is King of *Barma*, keeping his
Court in the City of *Odia*, in which are contained 200000.
Citizens.

OF CHINA.

1 *China* is bounded on the West with the *India*, and the *Limits*.
Criuer Cautan, on the South with *Chauchinchina*, on
the East with the East Ocean, and on the North with
of 600 miles in length, which defends it from the invasion
of the *Tartares*.

2 This Kingdome is not onely held to be the chiefe of *Queling*.
all *Asia*, but of all the World, being so fertil, that it doth
both yeeld what is fitting for humane life, and whatsoever
the delicate and effeminate appetite of man may lust after.

3 The inhabitants of it are very witty, politick, great Ma-
thematicians, conceiuing so well of themselves, that they
are accustomed to say, that themselves haue two eies, the
people of *Europe* one, and the residue of the other Nati-
ons none. *Inhabitants*

4 Vnder this great kingdome are comprehended 15.
Provinces, the least of which exceeds in largnesse the grea-
test in *Europe*, and in them are contained 70 Kings, which
are all subiect vnto the King of *China*. The inhabitants are
so many also, that they exceede the number of 70000000.
And the Cities and toynes stand so thicke, that the whole

G 3 kingdome

kingdome seemeth as one mighty City.

5 The chiefe things which are to be obserued, in these Prouinces are first, that there are some of the inhabitants which dwell in houses vpon the Sea, Buying, selling, and keeping market as they doe in any towne. And in many plaines they haue houses running vpon wheelles, with sayles at the top of them, that when they will goe vnto any place, they tarry onely for a wind to driue them. There is also in this Kingdome the great City of *Quinay*, whose circuit is 100 miles, hauing in it 160000. inhabitants, and 12000 stone bridges, among which there are some so high, that a great Shippe with top-saile may passe vnder them. In the middle of this City, there is a Lake thirry miles in compasse in which there are two goodly Ilands. Some put this City in *Tartarie*, some in *China*, others in the confines of both: but wheresoeuer it is, it is much ruinated since the time of *Paulus Venetius*, who maketh a full description of it.

Govern-
ment.

6 This great Kingdome is gouerned by one sole King, who is called of his subiects the Lord of the world, and the sonne of the shining Sunne.

CHAP. 8.

Of the Iland. in Asia.



Hus farre haue I rashly run ouer the Continent of *Asia*: now therefore will I linke vnto it the description of the Ilands belonging therevnto. 1 The *Asian* Ilands are diuided into those in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and those which are in the *Indian* Ocean.

Of the Ilands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Diuisi-
on.

2 The chiefe Ilands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, are onely two, *Rodes* and *Cyprus*.

Rodes.

3 The Iland *Rodes* is very famous for many things, but chiefly for three: The first is, that the Sunne was neuer so meskt with a cloud, but that once a day she did shine vpon this Iland. The second is, that the great pillar of the Sunne offered by the Gentiles vnto *Iupiter*, stood in this Ile, made in

in the forme of a mighty huge man. The third and last is, that the order of the Knights of the Roades was held *Cyprus*. in this place.

13 The Iland *Cyprus* is very fruitfull, but little famous.

De Insulis In Mari Indico.

5 The chiefe Ilands in the *Indian Ocean*, are *Ormuz*, *Zeilan*, *Samatra*, *Aurea Insula*, *Borneo*, *Iana Maior*, *Iana Minor*, *Japan*, the *Molucco*, and the *Philippian Ilands*.

6 *Ormuz* is of it selfe a kingdome, and commaunded most part of the *Persian gulf*: it is exceeding barren, but the City *Ormuz* (in which the *Portugals* doe hold a strong Castle) is so faire and full of trade, that they say there if the world were a ring, *Ormuz* ought to be the stone thereof.

7 The Ile *Zeilan* is seated in *Sinus Bengala*, in which there are Fieldes whose grasse continually groweth, and Trees that are laden with fruit all the yeare long. Insomuch that some did thinke, that this was the place where *Paradise* stood. This Iland is subiect vnto the *Mogor*, notwithstanding the *Portugals* doe hold a strong Castle in it.

8 The Iland *Samatra* lyeth directly vnder the *Aequator*, hauing in it a Fountaine which sendeth forth water, that if it be put into fire, doth not quench it, but makes it burne more vehemently. In it is also a Mountaine which sendeth forth continuall flames of fire. The inhabitants of this Iland are *Anthropophagi*.

9 In *Iana Maior*, the inhabitants are excellent Sea-men, great Pirats, which acknowledge *Mahomet*, and liue vpon Cars and Mice. Yet this Iland for the extraordinary fruitfulness of it, was called by *Scaliger*, the *Compendium* of the world.

10 In *Iana Minor* little is worth the noting, onely that it doth flourish with Spices.

11 In the Iland *Japan*, the inhabitants are very superstitious, and great Idolaters, washing their children so soone as they be borne in Rivers. They will neuer also come into the rooms where they dine or ease any thing, with their shoes

shoes on their feete, but keepe the places (as they tearme it) hallwed. This Iland hath very much gold in it, inso-much that *Paule Venetius* doth affirme, that in his time the Kings Palace was covered with gold.

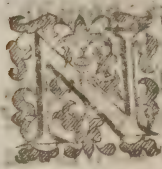
Moluccoes. 1 The *Moluccoe Ilands* are famous for the great plenty of spices which are in them. There is also in these Isles a Bird, called *Monizaga*, which hath noe feete, continually flying without intermission. The female of this Bird doth lay her Eggs when she breeds in a hole which is in the backe of the Male, like vnto a nest, and these are neuer taken before they dye and fall vpon the earth.

The inhabitants of these Ilands goe naked, and are great Idolaters.

Philippines. 13 The *Philippian Ilands* lye North of the *Moluccoes*, the ayre being very temperate, bringeth forth all kind of spices.

CHAP. 9

De America, siue India Orientali.



Limits.

Now having discours of three parts of the World, *Europe*, *Africa*, and *Asia*, I will venter on the last and greatest part, which is *America*. 1 *America* is inuironed on the East with the maine Ocean, on the South with the Straights of *Magelane*, on the West with *Mere Del Zar*, or *Pacificum*, and on the North with the vnknowne Land.

2 This part of the World, was first discied by *Christopher Columbus*, in the yeare 1492. and then after that made better knowne by *Americus Vesputius*, of whom it is called vnto this day *America*.

Qualities.

3 The fruitfullnesse of this soyle is to be admired, for in it are wondertull store of Spices, Birds, and Fishes. There is also gold in such plenty, that the *Spaniards* haue reported they haue digged in some part more Gold then earth. The chiefest want in this place are Horses, of which they haue few or none; and which was the occasion, that when the *Spaniards* brought Horses in the bartail against them, they fell downe astonished, thinking that when the Horses

ses

ses neighed, they had spoken vnto them.

4 The inhabitants of this mighty Territory, are most barbarous, being in some places men eaters, they are altogether ignorant and vnlearned, which was the chiefe cause that they conceited themselves, when any one of the Spaniards did read a letter, the Diuel told him the contents They are ignorant of the vse of yron, and estimate glasse aboue gold. To conclude, they are excellent runners & swimmers.

5 This fourth part of the world, is chiefly vnder the King of *Spaine*, and is diuided first into two parts, *Mexicana*, and *Peruana*, after wards subdiuided as followeth,

DE MEXICANA.

1 *Mexicana* is limited on the east with *Mare Del Norte*, on the West with *Mare Del Zur*, on the South with an *Isthmus*, betwixt *Peruana* and it, and one the North with the vnknowne land.

2 In this part of *America* are many Prouinces, the chiefe of which are *Quinira*, *Mexicana*, *Nicaragua*, *Iucatan*, *Florida*, *Virginia*, *Norumbega*, *Noua Francia*, *Terra Cortcalis*, and *Estotiland*.

3 The Prouince of *Quinira* extendeth it selfe vnto *Sinus California*, being a most dry and barren ground.

4 The Prouince of *Mexicana* was first found out by *Ferdinando Cortesius*, in the yeare 1518. There are in this place many Riuers, in which breede great store of Crocadiles, whose bodies the inhabitants doe eate. There are also many mines of gold. And there is a mountaine called *Pochoampeche*, which doth continually vomit forth flames of fire. The chiefe and Metropolitane City of this Prouince, or of whole *America*, is *Mexico*, in which the Prorex for *Spaine* doth lie, and in which there is both money coyned, and Bookes printed.

5 The next is *Nicaragua*, wherein is a great lake which hath no entercourse with the Sea, and yet doth ebbe and flow as the Sea doth. The people in this place are more manlike then others, both in behauiour and shape.

6 In *Iucatan Chersonesus*, the chiefe Citie is *Guatimala*.

H

where

where another Vice-roy for *Spaine* lieth. The inhabitants of this Country adored the Crosse before *Cortez* coming.

Terra Florida.

7 *Terra Florida* (so called of the French, who first found it) hath in it many Prouinces, whereof *Panuca* is one, in which the people are very warlike, but butcherously minded, killing all the captiues they take, and eating them. Furthermore, they neuer marry till they be 40 yeates of age, & liue most vpon Serpents & wormes. There is another place in this Prouince, called *Alberdosia*, wherein the women let their Children sucke vntill they bee 12 yeares of age.

Virginia.

8 *Virginia* (so nominated of our late Queene) was first found by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who gaue it that name. Of this Countrey what may bee spoken more at large, see the discourse of Master *Harriot*, and Master *Hackant*.

Norumbega.

9 *Norumbega* (so called of certaine fishes which are in it of that name.) The chiefe City of it is *Norumbega*.

Noua Francia.

10 *Noua Francia* lyeth neere vnto that great *Sinus* of *Saint Laurence*. It was discouered and taken first of the French men, vnder *François* the first of *France*. The inhabitants of this Prouince haue little boats made of leather, which they vse to fish in, and when they haue done, to take them vp at their bucke, and carry them away.

Terra Cortecalis.

11 *Terra Cortecalis*, is little famous, vnlesse it be for a river there, which is called the three brothers.

Estotiland.

12 *Estotiland* was first found out by *Anthony Zennus* a *Venetian*, neere vnto which lyeth *Fretum Davis*, where they haue sought oftentimes for a passage vnto the *Moluccoes* and *China*, but it could not be effected. Not farr from this lyeth *Newfound land*, from whence commeth most of our fish. And in the North part lyeth a land, called by Sir *François Drake*, *Noua Albion*, of which nothing can bee certainly spoken.

13 Thus farre of the Prouinces of *Mexicana*, now followeth the description of *Peruana*.

De Peruana.

Limits.

Peruana is in euery place inuironed with the Sea, vnlesse it be towards the North, where it is ioyned vnto *Mexicana*,

Mexicana, by a little *Isthmus*.

2 This part of *America* doth chiefly flourish with gold, *Quality.*
pretious stones, Spices, Sugar, and strange hearbs, among
which is the hearbe *Tobacco*, which is so much, and idely
vsed amongst vs.

3 The inhabitants of this place are generally cruell, rude, *Inuentions.*
barbarous, and men eaters, not vnlike vnto those of *Mexi-*
cana: They goe naked, and if they take any man captiue,
they slice his body out into collops, and broile it vpon the
the coales, making mery so long as that indures them. They
are toward the South part mighty great men, being all Ido-
laters, worshiping the Diuel, or some misshapen Idole.

4 The chiefe Riuer of this Southerne part of *America*, *Riuers.*
are three, the Riuer *Amazon*, *Maragon*, and the golden Riuer
Rio, or *de la plate*, in which there is found much gold & siluer

5 This *Pernana* is diuided into foure great Prouinces or *Diuision.*
Kingdomes, *Castella Aurea*, *Peru*, *Chile*, and *Brasile*. In each
of which the King of *Spain* hath his Agents.

6 *Castella Aurea*, doth comprehend it in the whole *Ist-*
mus, which doth linke and tye the two parts of *America* *Castella*
together. In it are the two famous Ports or Hauens, in *Aurea.*
which the Spanish Ships are either laden for *Spain*, or dis-
burdened for *America*. The one called *Theomina*, or *Nom.* *Theonyma.*
bre de Dios, the other *Panama*.

7 *Peru* is limited on the North with *Castella Aurea*, on *Peru.*
the West with *Mare Pacificū*, or the calme sea, on the South
with *Chile*, and on the East with a *Mediterranean* vnknown.
This place was found out by *Frauncis Pizarus*, An. 1525.

8 The inhabitants of this Region are great Idolaters, *Inhabitants*
worshiping in some places blacke filthy sheepe, in other
places Serpents. They are also such great men of person,
that the Spaniards haue found teeth of them that were
three fingers in breadth, and foure in length.

9 The fruitfulness of this Countrey doth chiefly excell *Quality.*
in the hearbe *Tobacco*, and *Cocam*, which if it bee put into a-
ny mans mouth, it quencherh his thirst. And there is a cer-
taine Beast, that when he runneth away, hath a bag hanging

downe vnder his belly into which his young ones conuey themselves. There is also such plenty of Gold, that the inhabitants care not for it, and when the Spaniards came thither first, they shooed their Horses with it. In this Prouince are the three riuers before mentioned in the general description of *Peruana*.

City.

10 The chiefe City of this Kingdome is *Michaelia*, in which lyeth a Prorex for *Spaine*.

Chile.

11 *Chile* doth flourish in many things, but that which is of greatest note, there is a Riuer which in the day time doth run, and in the night standeth still: the reason is because this riuer lieth vnder Mountaines, on which Snow falling, in the day is dissolued, in the night is congealed. The chiefe and Metropolitan City of this Prouince, is the City of Saint *James*, in which lyeth another Prorex for *Spaine*.

Brafile.

12 *Brafile* is extended from the riuer *Maragon*, vnto the straights of *Magelan*.

Inhabitants.

13 The inhabitants of this large Prouince, are *sine Fide, Lege, & Rege*: that is, without Faith, Law, or King. They are also such excellent swimmers, that they can tary vnder water for the space of an houre. They are very great dissemblers, shedding teares (which they haue alwayes in readinesse) when any of their Friends come vnto them.

Quality.

14 the fruitfulnessse of this Countrey lyeth much in *Sugr*, and a wood called *Brafile*, which is transported from thence into many parts of *Europe*. In this Countrey is also that Beast called *Pigritia*, which in fifteene dayes will bee going as farre as any can throw a stone. Here are also many strange Hearbes, whereof two are of most note. The first is the hearbe *Copasbas*, of which the the excellent *Balsomum* is made, that cureth all greene wounds. The other is an hearb which of the Portugals is called *Sentida*, of *Lincotanus Sentens*. and of others *Vina*, whose quality is, that if any one throw any thing vnto it, or touch it, it will shut his leaues, & will not open them vntill the party which did displease it be departed. Heere are also great vnto the Sea-shore, Fishes which wil fly like birds. And to conclude, here are trees of that

that bignesse, that there are as many families dwelling in one of the limbs of them, as are in some Parishes of *Englad. Ma.*

CHAP. 10. *De America Insulis.*



Hus far of the continent and Kings contained in *America*: Now onely remains the description of some few and particular Ilands, and then I haue finished what in fine I wished.

1 The Ilands of *America* are deuclued into those which are in *Mari Del Nort*, and those in *Mari del Zur*. *Diuisiō.*

2 The knowne Ilands in *Mari Del Nort*, are five, *Hispaniola, Iamaica, Cuba, Caribum, and Cimbubon.*

3 In the Iland *Hispaniola* there are many mines of Gold. *Hispaniola.* The chiefe City in it is *Saint Dominick*, in which the Archbishop thereof doth continually lye. This was the Iland which *Columbus* did first find out.

4 In *Iamica*, or the Iland of *Saint Iames*, little is to be obserued, onely that in it there is a City called *Siuill*, in which there is a faire Abby. *Iamica.*

5 In the Iland *Cuba*, the Metropolitane City is *Hanana*, so called, because it is the Hauen where al the ships doe succour theselues, which come from *Spaine* to *Peru*, or the contrary. *Cuba.*

6 In the Iland *Caribum* the inhabitants are all *Anthropophagi*: And from hence is brought that wood which is called *Guaicum*, or *Lignum Sanctum*. *Caribum.*

7 In the Iland *Cimbubon*, there is a Tree very famous for his leaues, which when they fall vnto the earth, doe creepe, hauing on either side things like vnto two feete, besides, if one offer to touch or come neare vnto them, they will moue, and offer to runne away. *Guilandinus* reporteth it, and *Scaliger* in his 112. exercise against *Cardanus*. *Cimbubon.*

De Insulis in Mari Del Zur.

1 IN *Mari Del Zur*, there are onely three Ilands which are knowne, called *Hacari*, in which are great store of Gold. *Hacari, Caribum, and Cimbubon.*

Quem nos depictum vix recte aspeximus orbem, and that the chiefe of Solius verbi fabrica sola fuit. Illi igitur terra qui fundamenta locauit, which are called Insulae Sir soli nostro gloria sola Deo.



*A Table of the chiefe Cities contained in the whole world,
with the Longitudes and Latitudes annexed
therunto.*

	lóg.	lóg.	lat.	lat.
	D.	M.	D.	M.
A				
1 Alexandria in Egypt.	60	30	30	0
2 Amsterdam in Belgia.	27	34	52	40
3 Antwerpe in Belgia.	24	30	51	48
4 Angiers in France.	18	10	47	25
5 Argentine in Germany.	27	50	40	44
6 Athens in Greece.	52	45	37	15
B				
1 Belgia in Chaldea.	83	10	33	50
2 Bethlem in Iudea.	95	45	21	50
3 Bengala in Indies.	0	0	23	0
4 Bisancon in France.	10	30	46	36
5 Bourges in France.	22	10	46	20
6 Buda in Hungary.	42	0	47	0
C				
1 Caliz in Spaine.	5	10	37	0
2 Calicute in Indies.	112	0	17	0
3 Coimbra in Portugall.	11	25	40	0
4 Constantinople in Greece.	56	0	43	5
5 Colen in Germany.	30	30	51	0
6 Copenhagen in Denmarke.	34	30	56	50
7 Compostella in Spaine.	6	0	20	0
8 Corinth in Greece.	51	15	36	55
9 Cracouia in Polonia.	42	40	50	12
D				
1 Damascus in Iudea.	69	0	33	0
2 Doway in Belgia.	25	0	50	30
			1	Eden.

A Table of y Longitudes & Latitudes &c

	D.	M.	D.	M.
E. Edenburge in Scotland.	19.	0.	58.	0.
Ephesus in Natolia.	57.	40.	37.	40.
F. Florence in Italy.	34.	0.	43.	40.
Francfurt ad Mænum in Germany.	30.	0.	50.	30.
Frankfort ad Oder. Germany.	34.	0.	52.	30.
G. Geneva in Savoy.	28.	0.	45.	45.
Goa in Indies.	0.	0.	17.	0.
Granado in Spain.	17.	15.	37.	30.
I. Ierusalem in Iudæa.	66.	0.	31.	40.
Ingolstad.	32.	10.	48.	40.
L. Lacedemon in Natolia.	50.	15.	35.	30.
Leiden in Belgia.	27.	20.	52.	10.
Lisbon in Portugal.	21.	20.	38.	50.
Lovain in Belgia.	23.	0.	51.	0.
London in England.	20.	0.	52.	30.
Lutetia in France.	23.	20.	48.	0.
Lions in France.	25.	40.	44.	30.
M. Ments in Germany.	27.	50.	50.	30.
Mexico in America.	0.	0.	20.	0.
Millaine in Italy.	33.	0.	44.	20.
Moscovin in Russia.	0.	0.	61.	0.
N. Naples in Italy.	39.	30.	41.	0.
Nice in Natolia.	57.	0.	41.	40.
Ninivy in Asiria.	38.	0.	36.	4.
Nidrosia in Norvegia.	29.	45.	60.	50.

A Table of y Longitudes & Latitudes &c.

		D.	M.	D.	M.
1	Orleance in France.	22.	0.	47.	10.
2	Ormus in y Ile Ormus.	92.	0.	19.	0.
3	Oxford in England.	15.	0.	51.	30.
	P.				
1	Paris in France.	32.	0.	48.	10.
2	Padua in Italy.	36.	10.	44.	45.
3	Pavia in Italy.	33.	56.	44.	0.
4	Poicters in France.	39.	15.	50.	10.
5	Prage in Bohemia.	19.	10.	46.	10.
	R.				
1	Rome in Italy.	38.	0.	41.	20.
2	Rodes in y Ile Rodes.	58.	0.	35.	0.
3	Riga in Livonia.	53.	45.	59.	0.
	S.				
1	Sivil in Spaine.	14.	20.	37.	30.
2	Siracusa in Sicily.	40.	30.	37.	30.
3	Sienna in Italy.	36.	15.	42.	20.
4	Stockholme in Swevia.	47.	0.	60.	30.
5	Saint Iago in Spain.	10.	50.	43.	51.
	T.				
	Tarsus in Natolia.	66.	14.	18.	56.
	Tolledo in Spain.	16.	40.	40.	10.
	Tollouse in France.	20.	30.	43.	5.
	Triers in Germany.	0.	0.	49.	50.
	V.				
1	Valentia in Spain.	21.	10.	39.	55.
2	Venice in Italy.	37.	0.	44.	50.
3	Vienna in Austria.	31.	45.	48.	20.
	W.				
1	Witteberge in Germany.	0.	0.	51.	20.
2	Witsberge in Germany.	0.	0.	50.	0.

FINIS.







